FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA, EAST-WEST PAST, FUTURE RELATIONSHIPS VIEWED

AU181014 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "War Can Be Prevented"]

[Text] We recall the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the struggle for our national liberation and, together with other nations of the world, the 40th anniversary of the stage that led to the final victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. We do not recall these events only because it is an anniversary to which all European and many non-European nations can relate; we do not recall them just out of reverence, respect, and commemoration of the victims and out of gratitude to all fighters against fascism, but also because of the lessons to be derived from World War II, which are a great historic experience of all nations that took part in it.

This is how the signifance of the approaching 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism was emphasized by the consultative meeting of Central Committee secretaries of the socialist countries' fraternal parties on international and ideological issues that was held in Prague on 11-12 July. The meeting underlined that the most important lesson of World War II is that IT IS NECESSARY TO FIGHT AGAINST THE DANGER OF WAR BEFORE THE WEAPONS BEGIN TO SPEAK, ALL THE SOONER IF THESE WEAPONS ARE NUCLEAR. [uppercase passage published in wide-spaced type]

The warning of this lesson is all the more serious as a nuclear war, no matter how limited and local at first, would eventually become a global one, resulting not only in a third world war with a far greater number of victims than were the 50 million lives claimed by World War II but ina worldwide tragedy, in the destruction of the human civilization.

This must not be permitted!

That is why the consultative meeting of the fraternal parties' Central Committee secretaries so urgently recalled the historical context of World War II and the connections between the situation preceding the war and the situation now, the present growth of the threat to peace. One half of today's mankind was born after World War II. That is why new generations of people all over the world must get to know the truth about it, above all, that it was unleashed by Hitlerite fascism and the most aggressive forces of international imperialism. The present situation is not different. Acting similar to German imperialism, prodded by Hitlerite fascism, before World War II, American imperialism also proclaims world rule as its goal, plans to liquidate the socialist system and to unleash a war against the Sovier Union, undertakes aggresions against sovereign states, and would like to crush the entire national liberation movement.

The participants in the consultative meeting noted that the threat to peace has considerably increased as a consequence of the orientation toward confrontation, military supremacy, restriction of the nations' independence and sovereignty, and the line of expansionism and diktat pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism, especially in the United States. The consultative meeting pointed out that the arms race, which is being stepped up by these imperialist circles, a particularly dangerous phase of which has begun with the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in some NATO countries, constitutes one of the main causes of the growing tension in the world and the growing threat of a nuclear war.

In the face of this step, which was designed to upset the existing strategic equilibrium in Europe and to help the United States gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union, the USSR and other Warsaw Pact member-countries have been forced to take appropriate defense countermeasures to ensure their defense on the necessary level and to adequately balance out the military equilibrium with the forces of NATO.

As Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, declared in an interview for the Hamburg weekly STERN, the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles and the stipulated number of 108 Pershing II and 464 cruise missiles to be deployed in West European countries do not represent an "untouchable limit" and thus are not the final number of intermediate-range nuclear missiles to be deployed against the USSR and other socialist countries. But these missiles are the material base for the "crusade" against communism that was declared by U.S. President Reagan. History instructs us that a similar justification for his aggressive plans was used by Hitler, who actually began to implement his lunatic plans of world domination by preparing and, later on, launching World War II. The Soviet Union and the international communist movement were urgently warning at that time that the plans of Hitlerite Germany were not directed against the first land of socialism alone, but also against other states and against democracy as such. That is why they were calling on everyone to jointly erect a barrier against the fascist aggression -- to form governments of popular unity with the participation of all democratic forces and to build a reliable system of European collective security.

History confirmed that the Soviet Union was right and many European nations are indebted for their rescue from fascism primarily to the first land of socialism and its decisive share in the victory of democratic forces from all over the world over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. That is why in putting forward so emphatically their extensive program of strengthening world peace and improving the international situation, the USSR and other socialist countries today not only display their own vital interest but also act in the interest of the entire human race. The participants in the Prague consultative meeting were able to note with full justification that the aggressive line of imperialism gives rise to the nations' profound concern and calls forth the energetic resistance of the antiwar movement and all social movements and statesmen that are conscious of their responsibility for the future of mankind.

Even though very severe problems have piled up in the world, the nations and the forces of peace can in close unity change the dangerous course of events and ensure the solution of complex issues facing mankind. As the communique on the consultative meeting stresses, the path to overcoming the tense situation in the world, which has been caused by the aggressive circles of imperialism, is shown by the realistic program of peace worked out collectively by the socialist countries and contained in the Political Declaration from the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in January 1983, in the joint statement of the Moscow session of leading representatives of the socialist countries in June 1983, in the declaration of the CEMA countries' economic summit meeting in Moscow in June 1984, and in pronouncements of leading representatives of the USSR and other socialist countries. The gist and common denominator of all these proposals and initiatives is the attainment of agreements that would reduce in real terms the level of military confrontation, eliminate the use of force and the threat to use force from international life, and avert a nuclear war. The proposals represent a constructive, realistic program in the interest of peace and international security, an offer for talks on ways of preventing the militarization of outer space, and a call for dialogue, for serious negotiations on limiting and reducing armaments on the basis of equality and equal security.

This is not what the aggressive imperialist forces of the United States and NATO desire. Their goal is to achieve military supremacy over the USSR and the states of the Warsaw Pact which the countries of the socialist community will never permit. As was stressed at the CEMA summit meeting, these countries have at their disposal everything necessary to resist any pressure, any discriminatory measures, and any attempts at preventing their development and participation in international cooperation because they can rely on a growing economic and scientific-technological potential, the advantages of a planned socialist economy, and their firm unity and coordination.

Socialism is capable of successfully dealing with even the most complicated national and international problems. It is capable of using the cooperation of individual countries and their increasingly closer economic integration for a stable development of their national economies, a speedy application of the results of scientific-technological progress, securing growth in the working people's living standards, ensuring peaceful conditions for their life and work, and being a safeguard of peace and international security. The CEMA summit meeting has opened new prospects for the economic development of individual countries and the community as a whole.

The orientation of the socialist countries' economy toward peaceful development is in stark contrast with the militarization of Western economies, which was confirmed by the recent conference of the leading representatives of seven major capitalist states in London. This militarization is documented by the transition of the United States from planning measures aimed at achieving military supremacy to their actual materialization in the form of gigantic arms programs. These include the production of the MX and Midgetman supermissiles, a substantial increase in the arsenal of strategic nuclear warheads, the militarization of outer space, the rearmament of NATO countries, and the lifting of even the last restrictions, such as that banning the production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles in the FRG.

The strength, unity, and cohesion of the socialist community based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- which are great gains of the work and activities of the fraternal parties in the postwar decades -- constitute a reliable guarantee in fighting the danger of a nuclear war. The participants in the Prague consultative meeting expressed themselves in favor of strengthening solidarity and mutual coordination of all communist and workers parties, the main factor of revolutionary transformations and social progress in the world, but they also expressed their readiness to conduct an active political dialogue with all forces in the ranks of the antiwar and antimissile movement. The line of mutual cooperation and action unity of all forces of peace, democracy, progress, and political realism is confirmed by historical experience: War can be prevented if all these forces will fight against it before it breaks out, before weapons begin to speak.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC MECHANISMS DISCUSSED -- A session of a **work** group organized by the International Scientific Research Institute for Management Problems in Moscow and by the Institute of Management in Bratislava opened in Kamenny Mlyn near Malacky yesterday. The 4-day session, which is attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the PPR, the USSR, and the CSSR, will discuss problems of the methodology and comparative analysis of the CEMA countries' economic mechanisms. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

WEST BLOCKS REAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MBFR PROGRESS

AU181044 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jul 84 p 4

[Ivan Zakhariev "Military-Political Commentary": "Why Are the Vienna Negotiations in a Deadlock?" -- uppercase passges printed in boldface]

[Text] PRESUMABLY ONLY A FEW PEOPLE WOULD HAVE EXPECTED THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE TO EXTEND OVER 11 YEARS, PROCEEDING ALONG THE STEEP PATH OF THE POLITICAL RACE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, AND FREQUENTLY CAUGHT IN A DEADLOCK. ON THE ONE HAND, THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS DEMONSTRATE THAT IT IS HARDLY POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE ANY PROGRESS AT ALL IN SEPARATING THESE ISSUES FROM THE GENERAL QUESTION OF ARMAMENTS INVOLVING THE WARSAW PACT AND THE NATO BLOC STATES. ON THE OTHER, THE NEGOTIATIONS DEMONSTRATE THAT, GIVEN GOOD WILL AND A SENSIBLE APPROACH, THERE EXIST REAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROGRESS THAT ARE LIKELY TO TRANSFORM THE NEGOTIATIONS INTO A MODEL OF ARMAMENTS REDUCTION, EVEN IF THE REDUCTION MERELY PERTAINS TO CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.

Nevertheless, if we assess the discussions in Vienna as useful to a certain extent, this is justified by two factors: first of all, by the fact that they have not been interrupted despite the considerable crisis that has occurred in East-West relations and despite the total cancellation of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear arms. The second fact pertains to the circumstances that throughout the last 11 years a tremendous amount of practical work has been done in accurately establishing the number of troops, as well as IN CLARIFYING THE STANDS of both sides in the negotiations. I point out these two facts because pessimistic forecasts tend to overlook and underestimate the considerable efforts that have been invested in the Vienna negotiations, which in any case have at least contributed to a certain extent to the process of detente in Europe. This contribution, however, should be linked to the Helsinki Final Act.

Let us, however, briefly go back to the BEGINNING. The Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe opened on 30 October 1973. Who is participating in them? There are 19 participating states -- the USSR, GDR, PPR, CSSR, United States, UTK, FRG, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, as well as Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, and Greece. THE FIRST 11 COUNTRIES ARE ENTITLED TO ADOPT DECISIONS AS DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS AND AS THOSE THAT HAVE THE COMMITMENT TO REDUCE THEIR ARMAMENTS IN THE EVENT AGREEMENT IS REACHED IN THIS RESPECT. The remaining eight countries, the so-called "flank states," have a special status: They are entitled to express their views at the sessions without taking part in the adoption of decisions. The area where a possible limitation of armaments and armed forces (with the exception of air force troops) is supposed to take place extends over the territories of the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR. The basic principle of the negotiations is full reciprocity and the condition that none of the countries should be affected as regards its security.

We have taken the liberty of recalling these basic factors because their adoption made possible the beginning of negotiations in Vienna 11 years ago and because, as their development shows, in a number of cases the UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES FREQUENTLY FORGET PRECISELY THESE BASIC PRINCIPLES BY ERECTING ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS AGAINST THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTIONS. However, the tremendous practical work accomplisned during the negotiations has created genuine opportunities for implementing specific steps forward in reducing the number of conventional arms.

We pointed out the positive basic principles laid down in the Vienna negotiations, not because we would like to arouse unnecessary optimism, but because we would like to support the view that the negotiations on the reduction of conventional arms and forces in central Europe are based on positive principles and offer real opportunities of success. At the same time, however, we should not forget even for a moment that difficulties do exist and we should not forget that the TRUE REASONS for the deadlock in which the negotiations have been caught for several years and for the present stagnation should be analyzed.

The answer to this question can be found in the most recent Western proposals submitted on 19 April 1983. Relying on the conviction that the common European citizen is uninformed, the United States announced with great propaganda fanfare that, as regards the quantitative reduction of troops, NATO proposes not to include the number of all troops (as is known, initially the United States claimed that a preliminary agreement should be reached on "all branches" of troops stationed in central Europe). Without going into detail on this question, we must state as a matter of principle that AS REGARDS THE "NUMERICAL DATA," THE DRAFT PROPOSAL OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SUBMITTED IN JUNE 1983 STIPULATING THAT ARMED FORCES SHOULD BE REDUCED TO THE LEVEL OF 900,000 MEN FOR EACH OF THE TWO SIDES HAS ALREADY BEEN ADOPTED. U.S. President Ronald Reagan, however, who presumably forgot about the agreement reached by his emissary in Vienna, declared that the United States will "generously gloss over" the fact that the Warsaw Pact states allegedly have 85,000 more soldiers than NATO, provided that the Warsaw Pact states accept the proposal to prolong the term of forces reduction from 5 to 7 years.

It is really amazing how meaningless this presidential proposal appears, particularly in view of its naivete. As if the United States were not aware of the fact that the socialist countries' proposal envisages the reduction to take place within no less than 3 years, or is all this talk perhaps only aimed at the objective of impressing the mob with the United States' generosity? Is there any point in recalling the former stand of the United States regarding the numerical superiority of the Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe (which, by the way, does not correspond to the truth) after an agreement has already been achieved to reduce the nuber of troops to 900,000 men, 700,000 of which belong to the ground forces? This is the argument of the West's "new stand," this is the "flexible position" which demands no less than that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries should make concessions on the "control" over the number of troops and that this action should proceed according to methods determined by the West.

We are once more facing an unscrupulous action. Or have people in Washington perhaps forgotten that in June 1983 the USSR and the socialist countries declared their consent about control over the number of troops on condition that an agreement be achieved? SUCH A SHORT MEMORY JUST DEMONSTRATES ONE THING, NAMELY, THE UNWILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE ON SPECIFIC SUBJECTS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INITIAL MANDATE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS STIPULATING THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE INTERESTED COUNTRIES' SECURITY.

The resumption of the discussion on the "DATA QUESTION" about the number of troops obviously demonstrates not only a striving to achieve one-sided advantages for the Western countries. The disregard of jointly worked out methods in conducting negotiations and the refusal of the Western countries to proceed toward a real reduction of the armaments ONCE MORE DEMONSTRATES THEIR STRIVING TO PRESERVE CERTAIN SPECIFIC ADVANTAGES FOR THE UNITED STATES AND NATO, ESPECIALLY IN THE AIR FORCE SECTOR.

Last, but not least, the problem of "control" is unjustifiably discussed in detail, even before reaching an agreement on armaments reduction, while logically, "control" cannot precede the action of reducing troops.

These two processes should proceed hand in hand, and in conformity with the time and place of the reduction of armaments. Behind this stand it is hardly difficult to detect the West's striving to take advantage of "control" for intelligence purposes.

In this case the peripheral factors that exert their impact upon the Vienna negotiations are deliberately avoided. Such factors are as follows: the forced production of conventional weapons in a number of West European countries, as recently happened in the FRG, the U.S. pressure on NATO states to increase their armament budgets from 3 percent to 5 or 7 percent, and the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in central Europe.

ALL THIS MUST BE STRICTLY TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. HOWEVER, AFTER EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN ACCUMULATED IN VIENNA OVER A LONG TIME CONCERNING THE OPPORTUNITIES OF REACHING AN AGREEMENT ON THE REDUCTION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, AND AFTER AGREEMENT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED IN GENERAL TERMS, ANY ACTION COMMITTED BY WHOEVER IT MAY BE TO STOP THE PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS AND EVEN TO TURN THEM AS FAR BACK AS IF THEY NEVER HAD EXISTED CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS AN IRRESPONSIBLE ACT. SUCH ACTION WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE DENOUNCED BY THE PEOPLES WHO ARE STRIVING FOR PEACE AND SECURITY.

WEU'S FRG PRODUCTION DECISION THREATENS SECURITY

AU181421 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Anxiety for Europe"]

[Text] There can be no doubt: Any step that gives free rein to the production of certain types of offensive weapons involves grave risks. This particularly applies to Europe, where, on the basis of a NATO decision, the systematic installation of additional new mass destruction weapons was begun at the end of last year. An unexpected and unfortunate attitude was recently adopted. The West European Union [WEU], of which little has been heard for a long time, attracted attention by voting on 27 June in favor of rescinding a paragraph of a 1954 agreement. The decision was reached at Bonn's request, for it was decreed at that time to prohibit the FRG from producing various types of offensive weapons. By virtue of the rescission, it will now be possible to resume production of the FRG's own strategic weapons along the Rhine, including production of conventional missiles and strategic bombers.

The Soviet Government has sent a memorandum to the countries concerned in this respect. It called attention, among other things, to the fact that rescinding the prohibition is contrary to international agreements and decisions, because the types of weapons in question threaten not only the countries in the immediate neighborhood, but also countries far from the FRG's borders.

Bonn hastened to announce that it is not planned to produce the weapons previously governed by the prohibition. However, the West German Government's statement is by no means reassuring, because it is a fact, as the Soviet memorandum also declares, that every time a restriction pertaining to West Germany has been rescinded, the FRG has always taken advantage of it to enhance its military potential which, in any case, has for a long time exceeded the requirements of a rational defense. Not quite 40 years ago -- at a time when memories of World War II were still too recent -- the Allies that smashed Hitlerite fascism agreed that another war must not start from German soil. As the decision of the WEU exemplifies, the commitment assumed at the time has been forgotten. Bonn has called the Soviet Government's memorandum "unacceptable interference." In fact, Moscow has voiced its justified anxiety in reacting to a step that, amid the present tension, threatens the security of our continent, as well as peace, which is so ardently desired by West European governments as well.

HONECKER-CRAXI TALKS FOCUS ON NUCLEAR WAR DANGER

AU181427 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 84 p 10

[Sandor Gyori article: "What Happened in World Politics?; 7-13 July 1984"]

[Excerpt] An Important Part of East-West Dialogue

In a memorandum, the Soviet Government has called the attention of the countries concerned to the possible consequences of the fact that, at Bonn's request, the West European Union [WEU] has rescinded the ban, laid down in international agreements, on the production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles by West Germany.

It is a very important element of the present world situation that East and West alike should become aware of the dangers arising from the arms race, that we should think alike on fundamental issues that affect the future of mankind. Preventing a nuclear war is such an issue. Thus, the development of East-West relations and of bilateral relations were discussed in Berlin this week by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council.

Craxi, as he himself has stressed in Berlin, regards the visit as a part of the series of visits of which Vienna and Budapest have been the previous stages. In a statement to IL MESSAGERO, Erich Honecker placed the Craxi visit among the string of the GDR's foreign political steps that are aimed at dialogue, noting that his visit to West Germany, scheduled for the fall, can also be regarded as part of that series.

Although the two sides judged the reasons for the present tension differently, they agreed that everything should be done to prevent a threatening nuclear war. The will to settle disputes peacefully will have to gain the upper hand, they stressed. Erich Honecker used the formulation that, in spite of all their differences, their views coincided regarding the fact that there would be neither victors nor losers in a nuclear war, because mankind would be annihilated.

The visit has satisfied mutual interests, and the spirit of the talks will have an impact on the international situation. In Craxi's person, a head of the Italian Government has visited the GDR for the first time and, also in this respect, the visit was a noteworthy element of East-West relations. Incidentally, several other thoughts of the aforementioned Honecker interview have also elicited a great echo: the fact, for instance, that he noted the GDR's endeavor to promote the development of a certain identity of security interests between East and West. He added that he intended to discuss details of this sensitive issue with Federal Chancellor Kohl.

DISSIDENT ABSENCE AT PERUGIA CONFERENCE PROTESTED

AU180933 Rome ANSA in English 0929 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] (ANSA) Perugia central Italy, July 18 -- The formal opening Tuesday of the third European conference on peace and disarmament in this central Italian city revolved around a protest staged by some 70 delegates, many of them from Eastern Europe, to draw attention to the absence of 59 representatives of dissident groups from Poland and Czechoslovakia, Charter 77, Solidarnosc and KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee].

The protest, widely applauded by the delegates on the rostrum and audience, took the form of the Eastern Europeans leaping on the stage at the conference hall carrying banners and throwing flowers to the delegates in the audience. The demonstrators all wore gags made of red handkerchiefs.

At the end of the demonstration, planned when it was learned that exit visas had been withheld for the 59 delegates from the Eastern European countries, Ken Coates of the British Labour Party gavelled the session to order.

The official Soviet delegate to the conference said in the evening that a formal protest would be filed against what he described as "primitive and brutal anti-communist" behaviour. The conference is slated to continue through Saturday.

REPORTAGE ON PREMIER FILIPOV'S AFRICAN TOUR

Zimbabwe Communique

AU111250 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, heading a party and government delegation, paid an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe from 6 to 9 July 1984 at the invitation of Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the African National Union of Zimbabwe - Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF].

Comrade Grisha Filipov and the members of his delegation inspected economic projects and visited historical and cultural monuments. They were acquainted with the successes of the people of Zimbabwe in consolidating their country's national independence. The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers laid a wreath at the heroes monument.

The Bulgarian guests were greeted wherever they went with cordiality and warm feelings expressing the friendship and solidarity existing between the two peoples and Governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Comrade Grisha Filipov conveyed a message and most sincere greetings on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to Robert Mugabe, chairman of the ZANU-PF.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was received by Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, to whom Comrade Filipov conveyed greetings and best wishes for health and success on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Grisha Filipov and Comrade Robert Mugabe held talks on the development of bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on some important contemporary international issues.

During the talks which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and respect, the following Bulgarian officials participated: Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Toncho Chakurov, member of the BCP Central Committee, first deputy minister of machine building; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kiril Malinov, first deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council Executive Committee; Asen Velkov, chief of the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Khristo Kolev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The following Zimbabwean officials participated: U. Manguende, minister of foreign affairs; M. Nyagumbo, minister of state for political questions and national coordination in the Prime Minister's Office; B. Chidzero, minister of finance, economic planning, and development; K. Kangai, minister of industry and technology; R. Hove, minister of trade and commerce; E. Munangagwa, minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office for security questions; S. Makomi, minister of youth, sport, and recreation; and John George Manyowe, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two leaders briefed each other on the two governments' activities in the fields of foreign and domestic policy. They reviewed and thoroughly analyzed bilateral relations between the two countries and discussed the trends of their further development and intensification.

Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed his high appreciation for the positive results achieved by the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to consolidate the country's national independence in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres.

Comrade Robert Mugabe stressed the achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building a developed socialist society and expressed wishes for even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference held in March 1984.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the positive results achieved in the expanding cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe, as well as in the political, economic, and cultural sectors. The great importance of fruitful relations between the BCP and the ZANU-PF and of the talks held, as well as of agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe was stressed. The importance of contacts at various levels likely to promote the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries was pointed out as well. The expansion of relations between parliaments and social organizations in both countries was also remarked upon.

The two sides expressed their positive evaluation of the work accomplished in connection with the development of bilateral trade-economic relations. At the same time, in evaluating the existing opportunities and prospects of development, they confirmed the common desire and readiness to develop further their mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation on a long-term basis.

In pointing out the great significance of cultural exchanges for the mutual acquaintance between the Bulgarian people and the people of Zimbabwe, in regard to their ancient and contemporary cultures, history, and traditions, the two sides confirmed the necessity of establishing even more favorable conditions for the development and intensification of cultural relations between the two countries.

The following official documents were signed during the visit:

-- a protocol on the talks between Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Robert Mugabe, chairman of the ZANU-PF, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

-- a plan on cultural and scientific cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe for the 1984-86 period;

-- an agreement between the Republic of Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, represented by the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council and the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement, and Rural Development, on the establishment of a joint Bulgarian-Zimbabwe agro-industrial enterprise.

In discussing the world situation the government leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed their deep concern at the serious exacerbation of the international situation as a result of the aggressive policy conducted by imperialism.

The two sides stressed that the most important problem facing mankind today is to prevent a nuclear disaster. In this respect they expressed their support for the constructive initiatives of the socialist states, as well as for other constructive proposals aimed at the consolidation of the international atmosphere.

Satisfaction was expressed at the results of the Madrid meeting of representatives of CSCE member-countries. It was stressed that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is very important because it is likely to become a significant factor in eliminating the threat of war and military confrontation on the continent -- in the event all conference participants make their positive contribution to this goal.

The two sides stressed their principled policy aimed at liquidating the existing hotbeds of tension and armed conflict in the world and preventing new ones. The two sides denounced the direct military interference of imperialist forces in these conflicts.

The prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed his appreciation for the consistent and constructive foreign policy of peace, understanding, cooperation, and security promoted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world. Robert Mugabe expressed support for the initiative adopted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, on the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Comrade Robert Mugabe expressed his deep satisfaction at the solidarity and support which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is selflessly rendering to the struggle of enslaved peoples for their national and social liberation.

The two government leaders analyzed the situation in Africa and welcomed the achievements of the peoples on the continent in their struggle for freedom and national independence.

The two prime ministers rejected all attempts of the imperialist forces to declare the African Continent or some areas of it as spheres of their so-called vital interests.

The two government leaders expressed their governments' common stands in support of the struggle waged by the people of Namibia for freedom and social independence, under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] -- its only legitimate representative. The necessity was stressed of applying promptly, accurately, and fully all documents adopted by the UN Organization on Namibia, including Resolution No 435 adopted by the UN Security Council, and denounced the attempts of certain Western states to link the decolonization of Namibia to second-rate questions which have nothing to do with this issue.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Robert Mugabe expressed their full support for the struggle of the people in the Republic of South Africa [RSA] against racial discrimination and apartheid, for their national liberation, and for social justice. They denounced the strategic alliance and the assistance rendered to the racist RSA by the Western countries in the purpose of perpetuating apartheid in South Africa and delaying the independence of Namibia.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe denounced the aggressive and destabilizing policy of the racist RSA against independent African neighboring states and declared themselves in favor of unconditionally stopping the violations of the sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity of these states.

In discussing the conflict in Chad the two sides declared themselves in favor of settling this problem within the framework of the OAU on the basis of peaceful negotiations and national pacification without any interference from abroad.

The two government leaders welcomed the African countries' unity on an anti-imperialist basis and expressed their high appreciation for the role of the OAU in the struggles of the peoples in Africa for full national liberation and social justice, in consolidating the political and economic independence of these countries and peoples, for the development of cooperation among them.

Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed his appreciation for the active and constructive foreign policy conducted by the Republic of Zimbabwe, as well as its contribution to the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The two sides insisted on a prompt and full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, as well as following 1967, and denounced the imperialist conspiracy against the Arab peoples. The two sides appealed to justice and for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, for the implementation of the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to achieve self-determination, including their right to establish their own independent state. The important role of the Nonaligned Movement on the international scene and in connection with the consolidation of the international political atmosphere was pointed out during the talks.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Robert Mugabe declared themselves in favor of the reorganization of international economic relations on a just, equal, and democratic basis, in favor of each nation's right to administer its own natural resources and national wealth, as well as in favor of eliminating exploitation and discrimination in international trade.

The important role of the UN Organization in preserving international peace and security and in promoting the development of international cooperation was duly appreciated.

The two leaders expressed their conviction that the present visit represents an important step forward in further consolidating and intensifying the friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed cordial gratitude for the friendly welcome and warm hospitality accorded to him and to the officials accompanying him. Grisha Filipov addressed an invitation to Comrade Robert Mugabe on behalf of the BCP Central Committee to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be fixed separately through diplomatic channels.

Toast at Maputo Dinner

AU121015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 84 p 7

[Report on toast by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a 10 July Maputo official dinner given in his honor by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mozambique National Assembly]

[Text] Grisha Filipov said in his toast: First of all allow me to most cordially greet you and through you the entire fraternal people of Mozambique on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the entire Bulgarian people.

I would like to state with great pleasure that our bilateral talks are taking place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual understanding and with unity of thought in evaluating the most important international issues of our time. This friendly atmosphere and sincerity are a direct continuation of the excellent relations that exist between the BCP and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Bulgarian and Mozambique peoples.

Our relations are based on the firm foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel in 1978. This is a document that strengthens our loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers dwelt on the creative and peaceful work of the Bulgarian people in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

The BCP, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people have demonstrated their solidarity and supported your revolution, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation said further. As in the past, so today they express their solidarity with and support for your efforts to construct socialism and to introduce basic transformations in your country for the better life of the people of Mozambique.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly evaluates the active and consistent foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which is making its contribution to the great and highly humane cause of preserving world peace.

Together with you we are concerned with the intensified and dangerous activity of imperialism against the African national liberation movement and against the progressive countries and regimes in Africa.

The basic conductor of this policy in Africa is the RSA. We condemn its activities against its neighbors, stressed the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Finally Comrade Grisha Filipov said: Please allow me to express the conviction that this meeting of course will give new impetus to the friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique and facilitate the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries.

Mozambique Communique

AU141605 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] A Bulgarian party and government delegation, headed by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique on 9-11 July 1984 at the invitation of Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade Crisha Filipov and the delegation accompanying him were cordially welcomed by the citizens of Maputo, who demonstrated in this manner the great friendship and solidarity existing between the peoples of Bulgaria and Mozambique.

Comrade Grisha Filipov was received by Comrade Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to whom he presented a message and sincere fraternal greetings from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Grisha Filipov during his visit laid a wreath at the monument to Mozambique heroes and inspected some economic, cultural, and historical projects, institutions and monuments in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The talks between the Bulgarian and Mozambique party and government delegations, under the respective leadership of Comrade Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and Council of Ministers chairman, and Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side:

Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Toncho Chakurov, member of the BCP Central Committee, member of the Council of Ministers, and first deputy minister of machine building; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kiril Malinov, first deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council Executive Committee; Asen Velkov, chief of the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Andrey Takanyatsov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Mozambique.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Mozambique side [spelling of names of all officials without ministerial portfolios are as published]:

Rui Baltasar dos Santos Alves, member of the National Assembly Permanent Committee and minister of finance; Antonio Branco, minister of industry and power; Joao Ferreira, minister of agriculture; Joaquim de Carvalho, minister of foreign trade; Saul Mbanze, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs; Antonio Fernandes Coreleha Sumbana, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and secretary of state on international cooperation; Jose Julio Andrade, chief of the Frelimo Party's chairman's office; Jorge Fereira de Graca, chief of the Council of Ministers' Secretariat; and Edgar Placido Nasare Ribeiro, national director on construction technology at the Ministry of Construction and Water Resources [ministry name as published]. During the talks the two sides briefed each other in detail on the political, economic, and social situation in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the People's Republic of Mozambique as well as on the development of cooperation between the two countries and on the international situation.

Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed Comrade Marcelino dos Santos on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the BCP National Conference, as well as about the construction of socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Comrade Grisha Filipov noted the working and creative enthusiasm of the Bulgarian people on the eve of the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

He stressed that all our successes are the results of the constructive, principled BCP policy, of the Bulgarian people's creative efforts. and of the close friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, as well as between Bulgaria and all other countries belonging to the socialist community.

Comrade Marcelino dos Santos briefed the Bulgarian delegation of the Mozambique people's successes achieved in the implementation of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress, as well as on the importance of the agreement on nonaggression and good-neighborly relations signed on 16 March 1984 between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the RSA.

The Mozambique delegation expressed its high appreciation for the Bulgarian people's remarkable successes under the BCP leadership in all fields of life, as well as for the consistent and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world. The Mozambique delegation welcomed the initiative of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The active solidarity and selfless support rendered by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, in fulfilling their international duty, was highly appreciated as well.

The Bulgarian side highly evaluated the struggle waged by the people of Mozambique under the leadership of the Frelimo Party headed by President Samora Machel, and his wisdom in defending their motherland and in building socialism.

Analyzing the state of bilateral cooperation, the two government leaders ascertained with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Frelimo Party, established as early as during the armed struggle for national liberation waged by the Mozambique people against Portuguese colonialism, continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of both people. The two sides ascertained that the contacts between the two parties and governments and between their parliaments and social organizations are expanding, have become and are becoming increasingly fruitful.

The two sides stressed that the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1978 between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique represents a solid basis for the further consolidation of relations between the two countries. It was stressed that the agreements reached and the talks held between the first party and state leaders of the two countries -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel -- are of primary importance for their development.

The two sides analyzed in detail the state and future prospects of Bulgarian-Mozambique economic and scientific-technical cooperation, stating that positive results have been achieved in various sectors in this respect. The two sides ascertained that still unused opportunities exist for the expansion of economic cooperation. In this connection the two delegations noted that the Bulgarian-Mozambique Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation will have to play an important role in the development of this cooperation and in increasing its efficiency.

The two sides expressed their positive evaluation of the development of Bulgarian-Mozambique relations in the sectors of culture, science, education, health protection, and sports, stating that these fields contain opportunities for cooperation on a larger scale.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

1 -- a protocol on the talks between Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Marcelino dos Santos, Politburo member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly

2 -- a plan on scientific and cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique for the 1984-86 period.

The leaders of the two delegations reviewed the international situation and stated that their stands on basic problems are identical or close. The two sides noted with great concern that as a result of the growing aggression of imperialism the international atmosphere continues to deteriorate considerably and the danger of nuclear war is increasing.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, the two sides ascertained that the role of the African states on the international scene is increasing in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and cooperation. At the same time the two sides ascertained with concern that the political and military interference of imperialism in the domestic affairs of the independent African countries has been intensified. Imperialism is declaring entire geographical areas as "spheres of vital interest." The two sides resolutely denounced the attempts of imperialism to transform Africa into a scene of global political and military confrontation.

The two delegations once more confirmed their support for the transformation of Africa into a nuclear-free zone, into a zone of good-neighborliness and understanding on the continent, on the basis of a strict observance of the principles laid down at the basis of the United Nations and of the Organization for African Unity.

The two delegations denounced the apartheid system, the policy of Bantuization, and the repressive actions of the Pretoria regime against the people in the RSA. The two sides insist on the unconditional freeing of all political prisoners in the RSA and confirmed their support for the African National Congress -- the legitimate representative of the South African people, who are struggling for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the people in the RSA against apartheid and racism, and for freedom and democracy.

The two sides once more condemned all imperialist maneuvers and efforts at blackmail that are aimed at delaying the granting of independence to Namibia by creating and using puppet parties and linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. The two sides confirmed their full support for and solidarity with the struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO as its only legitimate representative and stressed that the Namibian issue can be settled only through the prompt application of the UN resolutions, especially Resolution No 435 adopted by the UN Security Council.

The two delegation leaders expressed their view that the peaceful and final settlement of the conflict in Chad can be achieved only through national pacification and by preserving the territorial integrity of the country without any interference from abroad and within the framework of the OAU decisions.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the conflict in the Western Sahara can be successfully resolved only through direct negotiations between Morocco and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro in accordance with UN resolutions.

The leaders of the two delegations stressed the role of the OAU as an important factor in the African peoples' struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and for social progress in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and apartheid. They confirmed the importance of the OAU for the preservation of African unity and denounced the attempts of imperialism to introduce a split in the organization.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Marcelino dos Santos expressed their deep concern over the increase of tension in Europe and at the threat of nuclear war. They confirmed that the use of any kind of nuclear weapons is one of the most serious crimes against mankind.

In this connection the two sides expressed their solidarity with all initiatives aimed at peace and security submitted by the socialist community member-countries. At the same time the two sides confirmed their resolve to pursue together with all socialist countries and all other peace-loving countries efforts aimed at preventing a nuclear disaster and at stopping the armaments race, as well as to contribute to disarmament and to the establishment of lasting peace and security.

The two sides expressed their concern at the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East and insisted upon the prompt withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterward. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO for their self-determination and for the establishment of a free and sovereign Palestinian state.

The two delegation leaders expressed their support for the people of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend the achievements of the April revolution.

In analyzing the situation in Latin America and in the Caribbean the two sides denounced the support of imperialism for the reactionary forces through its undertaking of subversive activities, sabotage, and terrorism against Cuba and Nicaragua -- two free and sovereign states. They expressed their full support for the struggle waged by the people in El Salvador for the national liberation of this country, under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti Front, as well as their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean for the establishment of democracy and freedom.

The two sides expressed their great concern about the increase of tension and the aggravation of the situation in the Indian Ocean due to the fault of imperialism. They expressed their support for the efforts of holding an international conference aimed at the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Marcelino dos Santos declared themselves in favor of establishing a new economic order based on a just and democratic basis which is likely to eliminate the existing relations of inequality among nations.

The two delegation leaders confirmed their support for the goals and principles of the United Nations and declared themselves in favor of increasing the efficiency of this organization as a factor in preserving international peace and security on the basis of a strict observance of the UN Charter.

The two sides stressed the positive role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against the arms race, for peace, detente, social progress, and development of cooperation among peoples.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Marcelino dos Santos expressed their great satisfaction at the results of their successful and fruitful talks. They noted that the official, friendly visit paid by Comrade Grisha Filipov to Mozambique represents a precious contribution to the consolidation of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and Mozambique, between the BCP and Frelimo, as well as between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his gratitude for the cordial and fraternal welcome, for the hospitality accorded to him and the delegation accompanying him during their stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade Grisha Filipov conveyed to Comrade Samora Machel a written invitation for a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique to attend the celebrations to be held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Dar es Salaam Toast

AU162017 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 6

[Report on toast by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 11 July official dinner in Dar es Salaam, given in his honor by Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim Ahmad Salim]

[Text] Please allow me first of all, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Bulgarian party-state delegation, to thank you very much for the warm hospitality shown to us, Comrade Grisha Filipov said.

He conveyed most cordial greetings and wishes for peace and prosperity sent to the United Republic of Tanzania by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our visit is taking place in a year that is especially solemn for both our peoples.

The year of 1984 is the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. During these 4 decades of free socialist development we have constructed a modern Bulgaria.

1984 is a solemn year for you too, dear Tanzanian comrades. This year we shall mark together with you the 20th anniversary of the United Republic and the 30th anniversary of creating the African Union of Tanganyika.

Under the leadership of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, led by Comrade Nyerere, you have achieved remarkable successes in constructing your motherland and obtained great international authority.

During all these years the multifaceted cooperation between our countries and peoples successfully developed. Today it encompasses all areas of life.

I believe that our talks will give a new impetus to further development and will reveal new and even greater prospects, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation noted.

Because of the aggressive imperialist circles in the NATO member-states, and first of all the United States, the international situation continues to be complex and alarming, he continued. Imperialism, fully supporting the criminal regime of the RSA, is trying to annihilate the progressive countries in Africa by organizing shameful intrigues aimed at destroying internal and inter-African unity and, through the application of methods of economic and political blackmail, expanding its military presence. This course aimed against the peoples' freedom and independence meets with a united and decisive opposition, the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers stressed.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the peace-loving policy of the United Republic of Tanzania and its contribution to strengthening international security, finally liquidating colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, strengthening the unity of the African peoples, and intensifying the struggle for the freedom and independence of all peoples. The recent declaration of President Nyerere and the leaders of five other states and governments and the appeal for stopping the nuclear arms race, freezing nuclear arsenals, and beginning nuclear disarmament, incorporated in the appeal, found a vast response in Bulgaria, Comrade Grisha Filipov stated in conclusion.

Tanzanian Communique

AU162001 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Salim Ahmed Salim, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official and friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania 11-13 July 1984.

Grisha Filipov was received by Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, to whom he presented and conveyed sincere, friendly greetings from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Questions pertaining to mutual interests were discussed during the meeting. Comrade Filipov was also received by Ali Hassan Mwinyi, vice president of the Republic.

During the visit Grisha Filipov and the officials accompanying him were acquainted with the economic, social, and cultural development of Tanzania. Wherever they went the guests were accorded warm and cordial hospitality.

Official talks took place between Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Salim Ahmed Salim, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The following Bulgarian officials participated in the talks, which proceeded in a sincere, comradely atmosphere:

Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Toncho Chakurov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy minister of machine building; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kiril Malinov, first deputy chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council; Asen Velkov, head of the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Sefarim Serafimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Republic of Tanzania.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Tanzanian side:

Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs; Kighoma Malima, minister of economic affairs; Mustafa Nyanganyi, state minister at the president's office on questions of regional and international cooperation and chairman of the Tanzanian side of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Tanzania; Basil Mramba, minister of industries and trade; [the following names and titles as published except for the ambassador's] Ngomo Muyiri, state minister at the prime minister's office; Muhamad Faki, state minister at the office of the senior minister of Zanzibar; Pius Mskua, chief secretary of the prime minister's office; Prof Essor Simon Mblini, chief secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development; Isaac Sepetu, ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; A. Ift. Makeniya, deputy chief secretary at the Ministry of Finance; and D.N.J. Buntu, chief of the section for Europe and America at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks Grisha Filipov and Salim Ahmed Salim briefed each other on the situation in their countries and on the tasks that the two countries are coping with at the present stage of development. They reviewed the bilateral relations and the prospects of their further expansion and intensification. Topical issues of the international situation were discussed as well.

Grisha Filipov briefed the Tanzanian delegation on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress in connection with and on the further construction of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on the tasks assigned by the BCP National Conference, pointing out the increased working and creative enthusiasm of the Bulgarian people on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria. He noted the role of the consistent and constructive foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in consolidating peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

Salim Ahmed Salim expressed his high appreciation for the successes achieved by socialist Bulgaria in all sectors of life. He expressed his understanding for the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans and of cooperation among the Balkan countries. Salim Ahmed Salim pointed out his understanding for the initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The prime minister of Tanzania stressed the international stands of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in support of the just struggle waged by the colonial and oppressed peoples for their national liberation and independence.

The Tanzanian delegation leader briefed his counterpart on the basic trends in the work of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in implementing the decisions of the second party congress for the fulfillment of thorough, political, social, economic, and cultural changes.

The Bulgarian delegation once again confirmed the resolve of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to render also in the future comprehensive assistance and support to the friendly Tanzanian people in their country's economic development and in defending the political, economic, and social achievements of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The two leaders ascertained with satisfaction that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania are successfully developing in the spirit of the agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Julius Nyerere, and in the spirit of the joint Declaration on the Development of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries, signed in Sofia in 1979.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the ascending development of relations between the BCP and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and between the state organs and social organizations of the two countries. Readiness was expressed to pursue in the future the expansion and consolidation of these relations.

The economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries was reviewed during the talks, and future prospects for the further expansion and intensification of cooperation were mapped out. The two government delegations expressed their high appreciation for the activities of the joint Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee.

Bulgarian-Tanzanian cooperation in the cultural sector was positively evaluated, and the same applies to education and sports. The two sides expressed their readiness to apply new forms of cooperation in the training of cadres. It was pointed out that great opportunities exist for the expansion of bilateral relations in the fields of culture, mass media, and sports. The positive role of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations was pointed out.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

-- a protocol on cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania;

-- an agreement on mutual validity of diplomas and educational certificates;

-- a protocol on cooperation in the radio broadcasting sector.

The two delegation leaders thoroughly reviewed the international situation and expressed their concern at the general deterioration of the international atmosphere. Grisha Filipov and Salim Ahmed Salim supported the constructive proposals of the socialist and nonaligned countries, as well as other constructive proposals aimed at improving the international atmosphere and at consolidating peace.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of the Madrid meeting and declared that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is likely to make a valuable contribution to the alleviation of tension on the continent and to strengthening peace and security.

Having stressed the importance of the peoples' intensified struggle for peace, the two sides expressed their resolve to pursue their active contribution to the prevention of nuclear disaster, to stopping the arms race, to disarmament, and to consolidating peace and security throughout the world.

Grisha Filipov stressed the great importance of the joint declaration of state and government leaders from Tanzania, Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, and Sweden, and of the appeal it contained to stop the further increase of nuclear arms, to freeze nuclear arsenals, and to begin immediately with considerable reductions of these arsenals.

The two sides expressed themselves against the intrigues and aggressive actions of certain forces and against their increasing military presence on the African Continent. They denounced the support and assistance these forces are rendering to the Pretoria regime in connection with intensifying its repressive military machinery. The two sides stressed the necessity of promptly applying Resolution No 435 adopted by the Security Council on granting independence to Namibia and confirmed their support for SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They resolutely rejected the attempts to link the settlement of the Namibian issue to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, as a question which by no means is connected with the independence of Namibia and solely concerns Angola and Cuba.

The two government leaders resolutely denounced the criminal policy of the RSA, a policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, declaring that in the future both Bulgaria and Tanzania will continue to render moral and material support to the struggle waged by the people of South Africa for their liberation. The two sides welcomed the efforts to consolidate African unity in favor of settling controversial questions, including the problems of Chad and the Western Sahara, in a peaceful manner and without any foreign interference, in conformity with the OAU Charter. The two government leaders expressed their positive evaluation of the role played by this organization in the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The two sides confirmed their support for the decision to convene a conference of the United Nations Organization on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Both sides declared themselves in favor of a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including their right of establishing their own independent state.

The two government leaders declared themselves in favor of a political settlement of the problem of Afghanistan through negotiations between the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the neighboring countries on the basis of sovereign rights and noninterference in domestic affairs.

The two government leaders expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Latin American peoples for consolidating their own national independence, for democracy and social progress.

The two sides expressed their concern at the aggravation of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean Basin, declaring themselves in favor of respecting the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Nicaragua.

The government leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania expressed their high appreciation for the important role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid, in the struggle for disarmament and for the consolidation of universal peace, for security, international understanding, and cooperation.

The two sides stressed the role of the UN Organization as an important factor in preserving and consolidating universal peace and security, as well as in developing international cooperation.

The two sides declared themselves in favor of a reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, in favor of every country's right to use its natural and national wealth and resources. They rejected the attempts at taking advantage of economic relations as a means of political pressure and interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

The two government leaders declared themselves in favor of broad international cooperation in the cultural sphere and in favor of mutual acquaintance of peoples. They stressed that the establishment of a new information system is becoming increasingly urgent and necessary, a system likely to serve understanding among peoples. In this respect the two sides expressed their full support for UNESCO and resolutely denounced all actions aimed against this highly authoritative organization.

In expressing their countries' firm resolve and stands, the government delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania stressed the necessity of broad international cooperation in solving global problems of our epoch, such as the questions of development and overcoming backwardness, the struggle against starvation and diseases, the protection of the environment, and the mastering of space and the seas to the benefit of mankind and civilization.

The two delegation leaders expressed their common satisfaction at the results of the talks they held and expressed their conviction that the official, friendly visit paid by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Republic of Tanzania will contribute to a further consolidation of the already traditional friendship existing between the Bulgarian and Tanzanian peoples. as well as to their traditional cooperation.

Grisha Filipov expressed his sincere gratitude for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality accorded to him personally and to the officials accompanying him.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria invited Salim Ahmed Salim, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, to pay an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was received with gratitude.

Addis Ababa Toast

AU171119 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 84 p 4

[Report on speech by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered at the 13 July Addis Ababa dinner given for him by Bisseha Desta, Ethiopian assistant secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Central Committee of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia]

[Text] After conveying genuine greetings and good wishes from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the Ethiopian people, Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed most cordial gratitude for the invitation to visit Socialist Ethiopia at the head of a party-government delegation.

The Bulgarian people are closely following the Ethiopian revolution and highly appraise the determination of the heroic Ethiopian people to march along the path toward building a socialist society, the chairman of the Council of Ministers continued. The common goals have drawn the two peoples even closer together and created between them relations of friendship and selfless cooperation. Examples of this are the relations existing between the BCP and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and between our first leaders, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, while the results are the sound basis on which today we are building the structure of our friendship.

I wish to emphasize with particular satisfaction that our talks are being held in a creative atmosphere, and I can even now say that they will be fruitful. On our side we are ready to expand and deepen our bilateral relations.

We observe in Africa a new political offensive of international imperialism aimed at destabilizing the situation there, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation pointed out. The RSA is a stronghold of imperialism on this continent which provokes the international public with its racial policy and armed conflicts and keeps Namibia in dependence regardless of world public opinion, only because it has the wholehearted support of international capital and primarily of the United States.

The intrigues of imperialism in the Horn of Africa aimed primarily against Socialist Ethiopia and the peaceful labor of the Ethiopian people also cause anxiety. We, however, are confident that these attempts are doomed because you have loyal friends. among whom is the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

We also declare that the internationalizing of the Chad conflict should be stopped so that the sides can find a mutually acceptable solution to the problems. Sufficient possibilities exist for this within the frameworks of the OAU.

We note with great pleasure the major socioeconomic reforms in your country, Grisha Filipov said further. Sound foundations are being built for the construction of socialism. We also note with pleasure the great enthusiasm and preparations for the creation of the vanguard party of the working people of Ethiopia on the principles of scientific socialism.

Comrade Grisha Filipov spoke about the building of socialism in Bulgaria.

We will do everything, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said in conclusion, to contribute, according to our abilities, to the success of the Ethiopian revolution, to the speedy development of the fraternal Ethiopian people along the path toward progress, and to the preservation of world peace.

I am convinced that our meeting and talks will contribute to this, Comrade Grisha Filipov said.

KUBADINSKI CRITICIZES U.S. NICARAGUAN POLICY

AU181915 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA) -- "The United States persists in its policies of mounting tensions in Central America and Nicaragua, thus blocking all proposals to find a political solution to the problems in the region", said Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Today he addressed a public rally in the capital on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski exposed the aggressive actions and the campaign of vilification launched by the U.S. against Nicaragua, as well as the attempts of the Reagan administration to exert pressure on countries and peoples friendly to Nicaragua. These are actions repeatedly condemned by the international community. "As it is known", the speaker recalled, "one of the arguments for the U.S. Senate resolution to ban the allocation of funds for the promotion of trade with Bulgaria was the 'accusation' that she supports the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for independence, democracy and social progress.

"Another indication of the utter futility of the Reagan administration's attempts to represent the situation in Nicaragua and in the rest of the Central American countries as a result of East-West confrontation is the fact that even the West European allies of the U.S. dissociate themselves from that false thesis and speak in favour of the Contadora Group proposals against the use of armed force", Mr Pencho Kubadinski emphasised.

ZHIVKOV, SFRY'S PLANINC BEGIN OFFICIAL TALKS

LD181424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], who has been paying an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria, had a meeting this morning with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State. Milka Planinc conveyed to Bulgarian party and state leader Todor Zhivkov the greetings of the Yugoslav Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, especially by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. She said that the talks here will contribute to the development of cooperation between the two countries. Milka Planinc added that good results had been attained in the relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, but that there still remains opportunities for all-round cooperation.

Todor Zhivkov expressed his conviction that the visit by FEC President Milka Planinc will provide fresh impulses for relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY. Zhivkov said that Bulgaria attaches great importance to the visit by FEC President Milka Planinc.

Topical international problems were discussed in the conversation during this meeting. Special attention was paid to relations and cooperation in the Balkans. The acute world situation was pointed out, and both sides stressed the importance that the two countries attach to reducing the arms race, to consolidation of peace and to understanding in the world.

A considerable part of the talks was devoted to bilateral relations. Promotion of Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation was discussed frankly, as were the problems that have long prevented these relations from being even more comprehensive.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian, at 1300 GMT on 18 Jul, in its report on the talks, adds: "When Bulgaria is involved, and this was reiterated also today by the Yugoslav side, these disputed problems are Bulgaria's nonrecognition of the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and the negation of Macedonian statehood in the SFRY."]

The Zhivkov-Planinc meeting was attended by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Ilija Djukic, Yugoslav ambassador to Bulgaria; and by Stefan Staykov, Bulgarian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

After the talks Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of FEC President Milka Planinc.

Milka Planinc invited Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Before meeting Todor Zhivkov, Milka Planinc saw the machine tool factory in Sofia. This factory employs 21,000 workers and cooperates with metal engineering factories in Belgrade and Skopje.

This afternoon the president of the FEC will lay a wreath at the cemetery in Sofia of Serb soldiers who fell in the 1912 and 1913 wars, or who died as prisoners of war between 1915 and 1919. In addition, in the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia this afternoon, she will have a meeting with Yugoslav citizens who work, live, and are educated here. Tonight Milka Planinc and the Yugoslav leaders who have arried with her on a visit to Bulgaria will be leaving for Varna. Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov is traveling to Varna with Milka Planinc. It is expected that the Milka Planinc-Grisha Filipov talks will be concluded in Varna tomorrow afternoon.

The talks between FEC member Dr Milorad Stanojevic and Bulgarian Finance Minister Belcho Belchev started in Sofia today. They are the cochairmen of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Development of economic cooperation was discussed with special reference to the results last year. Reference was also made to commodity exchange and economic cooperation during the ensuing period. In this context industrial cooperation and specialization were discussed in particular.

Today once again the Bulgarian public and public information media attention focuses on Milka Planinc's visit. In stressing the mutual desire for the development of cooperation and good-neighborly relations, the press and television reported on the talks yesterday between Planinc and Filipov and carried lengthy excerpts of their toasts delivered at the formal dinner the Bulgarian premier gave last night in honor of his guest Milka Planinc.

Cordial Luncheon

AU181320 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] As already reported Comrade Todor Zhivkov received at the Boyana Residence Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY FEC. At the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual confidence, a wide range of issues related to bilateral relations and some topical matters of the international situation were reviewed.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon for Comrade Milka Planinc. The luncheon, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov; members of the government; deputy ministers; and the officials accompanying Milka Planinc.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Milka Planinc proposed toasts. They expressed satisfaction with the talks and the results that have been achieved, and stressed mutual willingness to further develop bilateral relations -- a contribution to strengthening good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and the entire world.

INDRA MEETS INDIAN EDUCATION, WELFARE MINISTER

LD181357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Sheila Kaul, minister of state for education and social welfare and deputy of the House of Peoples of the Indian Parliament, who is paying an official visit to the CSSR. In a friendly conversation, they highly assessed Czechoslovak-Indian relations and their contribution to progress and peace.

BENO DELEGATION VISITS MANAGUA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD190934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Nicaragua -- A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived by air in Managua today for the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution. Meeting the Czechoslovak delegation at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport were Julio Lopez, international relations secretary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and other representatives of the above party and the Nicaraguan Government.

CPCZ GREETS POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY OF MEXICO

AU180657 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul 84 p 1

["CPCZ Central Committee Telegram to Mexico"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Popular Socialist Party of Mexico on the occasion of the celebrations of the 90th birthday of Limbardo Vicente Toledano, the founder of that party, in which it expresses appreciation for his contribution to the strengthening of the organized movement of the trade unions of the entire world and to the reinforcement of friendship and class solidarity between the Czechoslovak and the Mexican working people. The Popular Socialist Party of Mexico, loyal to the legacy of its founder, stands within the firm ranks of the fighters for peace, against imperialism, for building a just society, and for democracy and social progress, the telegram states among other things.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES LAOTIAN LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

LD122201 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent Souphanouvong, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, and president the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of his 75th birthday. In the telegram, Comrade Gustav Husak praised the lifelong selfless activity of Souphanouvong in the revolutionary struggle for the people of Laos, his personal contribution to the development of friendship and Czechoslovak-Laotian cooperation, and wished him the best of health, personal satisfaction, and success in responsible work for flourishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and well-being of the people of Laos.

STROUGAL SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO FILIPOV

LD122127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal today sent a telegram of congratulations to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on his 65th birthday. In the telegram, Strougal praised the significant role played by Comrade Grisha Filipov in the building of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and his contribution to the strengthening and deepening of traditional friendship and all round cooperation between the CSSR and Bulgaria, and the development of fraternal relations between the people of the two countries.

CROATIAN SAWP CRITICIZES CATHOLIC CLERGY

AU181830 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 84 p 6

["AR"-signed article by RUDE PRAVO Belgrade correspondent: "The Clergy's Machinations in Yugoslavia: the Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Croatia on the Activity of Religious Communities"]

[Text] Belgrade (our correspondent) -- The deliberations of the SAWP of Croatia addressed in the past days the topical problems arising from the activity of religious communities. It was noted at this assembly that although almost 20 years ago a protocol was signed between the SFRY and the Vatican, which clearly regulates mutual relations; to this day, however, the Catholic Church in Croatia, and also partly the Vatican, have not fulfilled their basic obligations arising from the SFRY Constitution and the signed protocol. The Catholic Church in Croatia -- or more accurately its highest clergy -- the assembly emphasized, continues to avoid publicly explaining and declaring its standpoint on Yugoslavia's social reality. If it does so occasionally, then it does it so bashfully that it reminds one of some sort of a tactical compromise rather than a clear standpoint, in which the public would find a proof of the church's sincere standpoint vis-a-vis the social reality. A part of the highest clergy for years has been tenaciously, systematically, and in an organized manner avoiding use of the name Yugoslavia. This cannot be interpreted in any other way but as a disagreement with the country's social system. This does not apply to the country's name only. The same is the case as regards the SFRY national anthem and other symbols of Socialist Yugoslavia, whose usage in corresponding situations is being circumvented and rejected. What is involved is nothing but a public display of political views, the main report of the conference said. "It is obvious that what is involved here is a premeditated and planned orientation toward systematically ignoring any forms in which the highest people of the Catholic Church would unambiguously express themselves on the fundamental conditions for good relations between the church and the state. That is, the recognition of that country's social reality. However, it is not only the social reality of Yugoslavia that is not being recognized, but the social reality of Croatia also is not being recognized. The clericalist tendency has shown for years in the endeavor to manipulate religious convictions in the interest of political objectives. This, above all, applies to high church hierarchy which is trying to pass off the church as the political representative of believers and also as the political partner of the subjective forces of socialism." Attention was further drawn to the fact that representatives of clergy are preaching that believing citizens are allegedly being regarded as second-class citizens, that it is necessary to fight for their rights, and at the same time they are declaring that for this reason socialism is unacceptable to believers. This is an obvious attempt to set believers against socialism. To this analysis of the church political activity Zagreb VJESNIK notes that "within some church communities a scope has been opened for partially constituting an 'alternative' social structure."

FALUVEGI VISITS JAPAN, MEETS OFFICIALS

For Japanese media coverage of the visit by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi to Japan, including his meeting with Prime Minister Nakasone, Foreign Minister Abe, and Minister of International Trade and Industry Okonogi, see the Japan section of the 19 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BORBANDI ADDRESSES POLISH ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD181823 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front (HNF OT) held a commemorative rally on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Poland, in Budapest, Wednesday. The rally was attended by some 500 people. The board included Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and town planning. After Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the HNF OT, welcomed the gathering, Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi made a speech.

He recalled the historical events of forty years ago and said that the Polish people have since created a new socialist homeland, per capita national income is many times higher than before the war, and the working people have access to culture. "Difficult periods in Poland's history have not undone the achievements that are considerable by international standards or endangered the irreversible socialist achievements of society," Janos Borbandi said. He referred to events in 1980-81 and detailed the efforts socialist forces in Poland have made to surmount the difficulties.

"Our party, government and working people know and acknowledge our Polish friends' endeavours and consistent policy. They can continue to count on our fraternal solidarity and support." He spoke of Hungary's internal situation and principal social and economic targets.

Discussing the two countries' relations he said: "Friendship between the two peoples is long-standing and rooted in similarities in history and socio-economic development. Friendship has developed and deepened in the past four decades and relations have expanded, and both sides are determined to use further opportunities for cooperation knowing that it promotes the two peoples, welfare, the strength of the socialist community, and the cause of socialism and peace."

Discussing external conditions of the Hungarian economy Janos Borbandi said responsibility for rising tension rests on imperialism and extremist circles of NATO as they are seeking military superiority.

"The Warsaw Treaty member states start out from the historical experience," Janos Borbandi continued, "that preservation of the present military balance is a decisive factor in protecting peace." He hailed the socialist countries' peace initiatives which, he said, take the other side's justified security interests into consideration. He said economic cooperation within the CMEA is of special importance. On behalf of party, government and the working people he wished success to the Polish people and government, who are marking the 40th anniversary of liberation, and conveyed his good wishes to the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee.

After a speech by Jerzy Zielinski, Polish ambassador to Hungary, a culture programme followed.

ENTERPRISE BUSINESS WORK PARTNERSHIPS ANALYZED

AU171254 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Jul 84 p 7

[Article in the series "The Findings and the Diagnosis (1.)" by Ilona Kocsi: "An Ambiguous Invention?; Experiences of the Enterprise Business Work Partnerships"]

[Text] The enterprise business work partnerships are often called an awkward invention, although they can have only a single flaw: the fact that they lead to outstanding performance, for decent remuneration, after working hours. Still, what were the causes of the present situation? It is more than likely that this state of affairs was created by inertia.... Thus, it is not the enterprise business work partnerships that are at fault, but the system of economic regulation has been sidetracked.

"Tensions have accumulated and it was only a matter of time and opportunity before they burst to the surface. This opportunity was provided by the establishment of enterprise business work partnerships." This is how Imre Toth, director general of the metal machine enterprise, characterized the situation concerning the enterprise business work partnerships.

To be sure, there has been a debate in progress since the idea took shape and the first of the partnerships was established, sometimes with less and sometimes with greater intensity. Now it seems that the people's minds are at ease. It seems that the attackers grew tired of the continuous fierce struggle which did not produce many results: The enterprise business work partnerships, surpassing all other forms of small enterprise, have spread like mushrooms. However, it is also possible that the current calm is only apparent and based on wait-and-see tactics. "Wage regulation will be different beginning with next year," said one of my discussion partners. "There will no longer be any place for this wage supplement."

Many are afraid that it really will be like that. If not next year, then in 1 or 2 years from now. Mrs Antal Molnar and Mrs Jozsef Gyurina are members of one of the coiling enterprise business work partnerships of the Danube iron mill. Both of them are praying, as they said, that they will be able to earn extra income for a couple more years. After that they will get tired of the extended work time anyhow.

Carried On Secretly

One of the sources of the trade unions' antipathy and disapproval is this very extension of work time. Where is the implementation of the "three shift" principle? Today people are working not 8 hours but much more. They can only do this at the expense of their recreation and self-improvement. At the same time it is also a fact that this extra work has existed for a long time. Investigations prove that a considerable part of employed people have joined the second economy, whether legally, or secretly without taxes. Thus, this type of work was difficult to supervise, and it could only be inferred that the official statistics always underestimated the number of those working privately, illegally and on a part-time basis. And, because a considerable part of the acitivy was done in secret, we did not want to be aware of it.

Then came the small ventures. The enterprise business work partnership could be accepted somehow; the confrontation between 8 hours of work and the after-hours productivity was not so sharp, because those in charge at the regular place of work generally did not know details about the type of small ventures that their workers were engaged in on the outside.

They tacitly gave their approval, were aware of this type of activity, and this way the matter was left outside the enterprise, beyond the horizon. The enterprise business work partnerships, however, work within the walls of the enterprises. In a considerable number of cases they are doing the same work as during their normal work time. But look at the achievements, the organization, the discipline, the incomes! It is as if the people were not the same ones working here and at their regular places of work. If there were not this difference, maybe there would not be so many attacks. Modest productivity and a modest increase in salary would have been accepted by a large number of outside people. Then even the extended work time would not have been such a bother. The enterprise business work partnerships have, however, become a steady point of tension. Not because, in the majority of cases people work badly or bigger incomes are not matched by higher productivity. No, this is not the case. At the enterprises, the activity is being done in front of everybody's noses, in some cases, under particularly difficult conditions: "It happened," we were told by Ferenc Kondorosi, representative of the Electron enterprise business work partnership of the Danube iron mill, that "they woke me up at 2 o'clock in the morning. The machine had stopped. It needed immediate repair. The work must generally be adjusted to the condition of the machine, and so we never know when we have to work." And this employee behavior, at least at the Danube iron mill, is not infrequent among enterprise business work partnerships. Only there is another side to this story. It is possible to work and make money and that makes those not involved jealous. They do not have anything against enterprise business work partnerships, but they are still often angry and blame these. This is a side effect of the negative impact of economic regulations and the shortcomings of the productivity incentives.

Banished to the Economic Sidelines

"The enterprise business work partnership is an awkward invention," according to Dr Sandor Szmicsek, labor organization chief engineer of the Danube iron mill. "It enables one to do his job more fully, but only after regular working hours. Why is it necessary to accept a real method of increasing productivity only to banish it immediately to the economic sidelines?"

The question is justified, but a genuine answer that everyone can understand and accept has not yet been given, although many people hope that the further development of the economic management system will also resolve this contradiction. It will certainly try to do so. The task has been assigned and the productivity of the enterprise business work partnerships is largely responsible for the way it has been assigned. "Many people say," noted Director General Dr Imre Toth, "that the performance of enterprise business work partnerships can also be achieved during regular working hours. I do not agree with this, because it is the best experts that participate in the small-scale enterprises, whereas lazy people, people capable only of working slowly, are also employed by enterprises. I do believe that the two kinds of performances can be brought closer to each other."

A view heard at the Danube iron mill seems to contradict this. "We often transport materials by bicycle. In principle they are provided by the enterprise but in practice we ourselves have to scamper to pick them up," said shop foreman Miklos Czegledi, member of the Amplidi business work partnership. That is, there are great organizational reserves here as well, although the situation is considerably better than during regular working hours.

As for fabulous incomes, they really are higher than during regular working hours. However, if we consider the other side of the ledger, it is not certain that they are disproportionate. Under the present regulations, business work partnerships are particularly favorable for the enterprise because they do not swallow up money for wages, but can be debited to costs.

For the time being. There is a vast, insurmountable difference between the two. If we consider the rest of the manpower resources which can be calculated in the form of costs -- joint ventures and foreign manpower -- then the business work partnership is the cheapest solution. Thus, such a small-scale venture comes in handy for the enterprise; its interests are unequivocally linked to its existence.

The Manager Has No Incentive

What incentive does the manager have? This is Dr Sandor Szmicsek's opinion: "What the results of business work partnerships are, whether they are kept well in hand, and whether they earn too much after working hours to the detriment of the main job, depend on the moral strength of the managers. They have no personal incentives. I would be more reassured if the existing incentives were matched by incentives in this area of the economy as well. Then one certainly would not have to fear that business work partnerships would become diluted and that they could not work well because of managerial jealousy hampering their work." Practical experience shows that the administrative work of managers is also increased by making business work partnerships operate and supervising them at enterprises. Thus, if their establishment does not involve a direct material incentive, it is not surprising that enterprise managers' position on them also is contradictory in some cases. To be sure, a director, or perhaps his deputy or head of a major department can be expected to identify himself with the interests of an enterprise, but this identification can, after all, turn into its opposite if it is not buttressed by personal incentive.

An Unpleasant Aftereffect

To prevent this from happening and assuage the uproar of the trade unions and those left outside, restrictions have been introduced at the Danube iron mill. A ceiling of 60,000 forints has been set on the annual income attainable at a business work partnership, and the expenditure that can be spent on this venture is outlined already at the planning stage. Of course, this could lead to competition -- that is, more people would pay to work at small enterprises than the number for which the material resources are available. Nevertheless, there are unpleasant side effects associated with these restrictions.

More on Work Partnerships

AU181215 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Jul 84 p 7

[Second and concluding article in the series "The Findings and the Diagnosis (2.)" by Ilona Kocsi: "Laws of the Jungle? Experiences of the Enterprise Business Work Partnerships"]

[Text] We said in yesterday's issue of our paper that it is not the enterprise business work partnerships that are at fault. Nevertheless, it is against them that anger and reproof are often directed. This is a side effect of the helplessness felt because of ambiguous economic regulations. If the performance principle asserts itself better during regular working hours, if the entrepreneurial spirit of business work partnerships will affect other workers as well, opinions will change.

Founding enterprise business work partnerships is not hampered at the Danube iron plant, either. However, there is only a limited amount of work available; it is planned annually, and incomes can be as high as 60,000 forints per year. A familiar situation, is it not? Working is permitted but only up to a certain limit, and earning is permitted, but only up to a definite sum.

Instead of a moderation of the brakes of wage regulation, this area, too, has been contaminated by restrictions. In spite of the above restrictions, it is true that attempts are made to treat fund management flexibly. There will be money for sensible purposes in the future as well.

"It was with antipathy that we decided in favor of such measures," said Dr Sandor Szmicsek, labor organization chief engineer of the Danube iron plant. "While we criticize wage regulation, we ourselves have taken recourse to similar means. However, it was not possible to unleash the business work partnership fund, either, in such an economic environment."

The Danube iron plant made this decision in a situation where it was still considerably in need of expensive outside cooperation -- that is, the activity of producer cooperative ancillary branches -- and where it was employing foreign labor as well. Understandably, the workers did not have a good opinion of the measure. "Why do they not let the people earn?" asked Ferenc Kondorosi, representative of the Elektron business work partnership. "Why is it better for outside labor to do something we could do quicker and more cheaply? If it were up to me, I would involve the business work partnerships to participate in the capital investment process whose members also work at the enterprise during their main working hours. The quality of work would certainly be better. One cannot endure what we are doing for more than 5-6 years. Is this what they begrudge us?" The enterprise intends to employ several business work partnerships on investment projects, because in this way the development fund, one of the most scanty resources, can be supplemented. Thus, the idea of the enterprise and the entrepreneur coincides on this point....

Clear Rules

The Elektron is one of the best small-scale ventures at the Danube iron plant. They seem to still have ample ideas to improve the work. The rules they have laid down for themselves are tough and virtually unknown during regular working hours. "If someone is not at his workplace in work clothes at the beginning of the shift, he pays 500 forints," says foreman Jozsef Zombori, who is also a member of the business work partnership. "If someone promises to come in and does not do so, he gets one more chance, but after that we lock him out. Alcohol is a disqualifying factor on the first occasion: an accident is inadmissible...." "The law of the jungle reigns," Ferrenc Kondorosi takes up the discussion once more. "However, the rules are clear and simple. Directing the work is an economic task: Social organs do not interfere with it...." Nor is this such a simple matter during the main working hours. Enterprises are burdened not only by economic but also by societal tasks, and, although their acts are motivated by economic interests in principle, they must act in practice also as implementers of supposed social fairness, possibly even contrary to their economic interests. For instance, enterprise business work partnerships constitute the cheapest source to which costs can be charged. Yet the enterprises do not take full advantage of them. Momentary economic interest would demand precisely the opposite.

There Is No Loafing

"I do not know what could be the real solution in the long run," ruminates Imre Toth, director general of the metal machining enterprise. "Ultimately, a turning inward could be caused by business work partnerships. This is no problem at the moment, but what will happen later? An advantageous division of labor would require making extensive use of the background [hatter] industries."

However, theory and practice do not necessarily coincide in this matter. Nor is it true everywhere that there is much greater differentiation according to performance in a small-scale venture. Such a selection is made when people join, but the money is divided later in proportion to the number of hours one has worked. "This is nothing surprising," says Miklos Czegledi, from the Amplidi business work partnership of the Danube iron works. Time is money here. There is no idling, loafing, or work-shirking....'

At the Danube iron works, the average hourly wage paid in the business work partnerships ranges around 90 forints, but 120-150 forints is not rare, either, because it is difficult to accurately assess and check out how long they need for accomplishing the task they have undertaken. However, this is not as important as the end result. A large portion of jobs today are allotted at competitive bidding. The assignment is given to those who submit the cheapest bid. This is advantageous for the enterprise, and it obliges the business work partnership to wage a serious price battle and later to perform the job while paying constant attention to costs. This solution is not bad, for, in this way, enterprise business work partnerships can become real entrepreneurs, which they are not at the moment, just as state enterprises are not either. Although the collective term small-scale enterprise also applies to the business work partnerships, their existence and success does not depend to a large degree on their own capability and risk-taking courage, but on the will of an enterprise. In actual fact, they do not risk anything, but merely sell part of their leisure time. However, they sell it to the enterprise only if it offers approximately as much as one can obtain on the "real" market.

For that very reason, it would be illusory to think that they would be just as available on Saturdays and Sundays and day and night if the entrepreneurial remunerations were reduced. They do not earn that much more with overtime, but they perform much more work and, mainly, more independently. Thus, even if we do not call the business work partnerships true entrepreneurship, it must be admitted that there is a seed of entrepreneurship to be found in them. The voluntary partnerships have tried what they are capable of and what performances they can attain under their own organization. The result has proved them right. Therefore, the further development of economic macromanagement cannot jeopardize their existence; at most, those ventures that have been brought to life expressly for evading wage regulation will vanish. Perhaps the possibility will be created at last for these entrepreneurial seeds to germinate during normal working hours. Domestic industrial enterprises -- with due respect to the exceptions -- in the majority of cases are cumbersome, react slowly, and are too staid. Admittedly, overregulation was one of the causes of this. On the basis of the experiences of enterprise business work partnerships, relying on the greater independence of the working people, one could certainly find a more efficient form. In agriculture, the flexibility of producer cooperatives was able to develop with household plots, with the aid of ancillary branches. Why could it not be like that in industry as well?

Superfluous Anxiety

The Danube iron plant has been considering for some time how it would be possible to carry enterpreneurship into regular working hours. They have not yet found a suitable form for it. "Out of the nine small-scale enterprise forms, not a single one is directly suitable for application to the enterprise's purposes without changes," said Dr Sandor Szmicsek in discussing this matter. For enterpreneurship to permeate industry as a whole, however, is not only an interest of the enterprise.

Thus, all in all, the experiences of enterprise business work partnerships are noteworthy and can be turned to good account. One does not have to be particularly wise to regard them as being of a long life -- unless some fundamental regulation turnabout should turn things about. However, the expressed will of central bodies makes this anxiety superfluous. At the same time, enterprises live in the grip of a manpower shortage; they need extensive resources as well, because along with all their qualitative indexes the enterprise business work partnerships constitute a supplementary manpower resource.

And, although one can only keep his fingers crossed that performance will improve with ventures carried over into the main working hours and the requirement for man power should thus diminish, this is not likely to come about from one year to the next.

Such a conversion will not be easy. It is not simple to convert enterprise management into an entrepreneurial management. Appropriate regulators are not enough for this; the entire economic and social element must change. One will have to be able to countenance the greater incomes accompanying greater performances....

BRIEFS

SZUROS MEETS DUTCH POLITICIAN -- Budapest, July 16 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Hans F. Van Mierlo, senator of the Democrats '66 Party of the Netherlands, in Budapest Monday. The Dutch politician is paying a brief visit. In a sincere and cordial atmosphere the politicians discussed timely issues of the world situation and of the consolidation of security in Europe. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 16 Jul 84 LD]

TEXTILE COOPERATION WITH FRANCE -- The first ever cooperation agreement between Hungarian and French textile industrial enterprises has been signed. The Hungarian Cotton Textile Works has purchased manufacturing technology from the French Cernay firm. In the next few years Hungarian workers are going to learn the new manufacturing processes in France. The Cotton Textile Works will produce sports and leisure wear which is in line with the latest Fashion trends, and a proportion of the output will be purchased by French enterprise. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 18 Jul 84 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DATA -- Ferenc Szabo, deputy minister of agriculture and food, in an interview with MTI, said that food industry production in the first half of the year has exceeded plans and in comparison to the same period last year the export of pork has doubled, while that of the vegetable plant industry grew by 1.5 times. Despite this, Hungarian food export has declined by 20 percent, while income from it grew only by 10 percent due to low world market prices. Domestic supplies have improved but there are occasional shortages in the low priced food items. The ministry aims to solve this problem by allowing the meat industry to take over some of the shops from commerce. Another piece of information emerging from the interview is the sad fact that alcohol consumption has continued to grow in Hungary. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 16 Jul 84 LD]

TRIAL POSTPONED PENDING AMNESTY DECISION

Break in Dissidents' Trial

LD181818 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] The court of the Warsaw Military District in Warsaw, following a break of 5 days, resumed the trial of Jacek Kuron and the three remaining accused activists of the former KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee-Workers Defense Committee]. The defendants are accused of having engaged in preparatory activity with the aim of overthowing by violence the constitutional system and of weakening the defensive might of the PPR.

On a further day of the trial the Military District Court, taking into account the contents of the published appeal of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth National Council calling for an amnesty for, among other things, people who have committed crimes for political reasons, decided to order a break in the trial until such a time as the PPR Sejm has made a decision regarding the amnesty.

Sejm Committees Begin Work

LD181500 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] [No dateline received] The Sejm Committees for Legislative Work and for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice have started work on draft law on amnesty submitted by the Council of State, PAP has learnt.

Amnesty To Apply to 35,000

AU190827 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Jul 84 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "AG, GWO"]

[Excerpt] According to unofficial Polish Government circles, the expected amnesty is to be a "unique act of generosity" by the regime. It is to apply to altogether 35,000 prisoners, that is, also to economic criminals and other criminals.

Press Review

LD190910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 19 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's papers dwell at length on the activities of KSSR-KOR. The armory of concepts used by this organization, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY, orginates in the area of socialist theory. Hence, KSS-KOR members were regarded in many communities, and especially in the community of the Polish intelligentsia during the period before August, as political opponents rather than all-out enemies of the real socialism, which they were and continue to be, in reality.

There is, however, a certain difference between the opponent of socialism and the man who, while being such an opponent, engaged in active political and organizational activity. KSS-KOR was engaged in just such activities from 1976 until martial law was proclaimed.

PLANNING OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON 1985 PLAN

LD181907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Excerpts] We now return to a conference at the Government Press Office at which the assumptions for the central plan for 1985 were presented. When the conference ended our reporter asked Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, for an interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Minister, let's begin our talk with giving the conditions under which the 1985 plan will be implemented.

[Kubiczek] Conditions will be similar to those which we have had this year. So far as a growth in employment is concerned it will take place, of course. However, it will take place in the nonproductive sector, especially in education, culture, and the health service. An increase in production will have to be achieved through increasing labor productivity. This is the task not only for 1985. This awaits us for a very long time. The second limitation arises from providing the economy with raw and other materials. Its increase for the needs of production will amount to approximately 2 per cent, as it is this year. It also arises from the above that if we are initially assuming today that an increase in industrial production can amount to 4-4.2 percent, half of this increase will have to be gained through savings.

[Correspondent] Maybe we should talk now about the actual assumptions for 1985. What about investment expenditure, price increases and population incomes?

[Kubiczek] So far as the investment goes, well, as there are great imbalances here and we would like to restore the balance, we are initially assuming that there will be a reduction in investment expenditure compared with the envisaged implementation of this expenditure this year. This reduction will amount to approximately Z100 billion. At the same time this will concern expenditure for construction and assembly work, that is for the part of the investment part which is most inflation-prone.

[Correspondent] Yes, and what about the struggle against inflation?

[Kubiczek] Limiting investment expenditure will be the first factor in this struggle. The second factor will be the issue of market supplies. It emerges from the analyses that have been carried out by us that it will be possible to increase market supplies next year and this has been our proposal in the assumptions, to improve the situation in the market. That is to rebuild reserves, to improve conditions of shopping and, at the same time, to increase the incentive value of people's remuneration, that is to make them more real so that every zloty paid out for the remuneration or other purposes would have its equivalent in goods and services.

[Correspondent] Are we to assume that there will be no increase in the population's remuneration?

[Kubiczek] A pay increase will take place, of course, and every enterprise can calculate an increase of that kind for itself. So a nominal pay increase will obviously take place. I am talking about a pay increase in real terms.

[Correspondent] Maybe we ought to say a few words about prices. By who much can they rise? What are the assumptions here?

[Kubiczek] Early assumptions say that it might be possible to limit price rises which will take place after 1 January to approximately 9 percent. Out of these 9 percent some 6 percent would constitute increases in retail prices arising from supply prices and also from increases in food prices. All in all they should not exceed 9 percent. We see certain possibilities to reduce further this increase; but we would like to do everything so that it is not higher.

[Correspondent] What will be the indicator of production increase?

[Kubiczek] We assume that a production increase could amount to 4-4.2 percent; that is an increase at this year's level.

[Correspondent] In which branches of industry is it going to be most?

[Kubiczek] In the main branches of the processing industry such as electrical, engineering and chemical industries, and also foreign trade.

[Correspondent] What about the situation in foreign trade?

[Kubiczek] So far as the socialist countries are concerned, an increase in turnover will be the same as this year; we are also assuming that this year's negative balance of payments with the Soviet Union will be maintained. Thus next year a surplus of imports over our exports will be repeated by some Z45-47 billion. [end recording]

BUDGET, PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORTS GIVEN AT SEJM

Kaminski: Commission Report

AU181243 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jul 84 p 3

["Summary" of the report on the fulfillment of the 1983 state budget and national socio-economic plan delivered by Sejm Deputy Jan Kaminski at the Warsaw session of the Sejm on 12 July]

[Text] PAP -- On the authority of the Sejm Commission for Economic Planning, Budget, and Finances I have the honor to present to the honorable house the observations and conclusions of the debate on the report on implementation of the 1983 state budget, and to submit other documents.

The past year was the second year of the performance of the national economy in line with the reformed principles and the first year of the implementation of the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan. The economy has been marked by favorable development trends in line with the social aims adopted by the plan. Sold production of the socialized industries increased 6.7 percent and the total value of farm production increased 3.6 percent. National income increased 5.8 percent for the first time in 4 years. Food supplies for the nation were ensured and the adverse balance of foreign trade in farm produce and food was reduced. The flow of many staple consumer goods was improved. The number of new apartments increased for the first time since 1979. The policy of protecting the poorest people against the crisis was consistently implemented.

Consistent efforts to implement the economic reform, to improve its mechanisms, to promote government orders, to maintain operational programs, and to realize the austerity and anti-inflation programs were of crucial importance for our obtaining favorable results.

These favorable trends and events went hand in hand with the factors that stemmed the rate and regular development of the economy. The population's cash earnings were higher than planned and were out of step with the increases in material production and in the flow of goods. Too much was spent on investments. As for foreign trade, the rate of the export of goods, mainly of electro-engineering goods to the capitalist countries, was weakened. Difficulties in supplying the industries with materials continued.

The fiscal situation of most socialized factories improved last year. The total profit of factories after taxation was higher than the profit in 1982. The considerable increase in the profits remaining at the disposal of factories in 1983 resulted from lower income taxation and from the lapse of the stabilization tax. Some 47 percent of profits were transferred to the budget as income taxation.

The funds at the disposal of the factories in 1983 amounted to Z785 billion and were much larger than in 1982. The factories' improved fiscal situation, which was only partly a result of the increased efficiency of economic management, was illustrated by the increase in the funds for wages and by the expanded investment program.

This situation was not the same everywhere. Some branches of the economy were short of funds to finance investments and had to be assisted by budget subsidies and wage and income taxation concessions.

In 1983 the state budgetary balance was further improved. Last year's budget law provided for a deficit of Z151 billion, but the actual deficit amounts to Z25 billion. The reason for this is that the budget income was 3.7 percent higher than planned and expenditures were only 0.7 percent higher than planned.

The total budgetary income was higher than planned by some 144 billion. The reason for this was higher returns from turnover and wage taxation, incomes accruing from reassessments of stocks, and payments made by factories and other economic units to the local budgets.

As for budgetary expenditure, it was slightly exceeded because it was necessary to pay for the results of changes in prices and wages, which affected the costs of investments, overhauls, and social, housing, and communal services. The implementation of previously contracted payment pledges was also instrumental in this. The state budget was and continues to be drained by large subsidies for production and service activities. The food economy, the fuel-energy economy, the communications, and the housing economy are recipients of large-scale subsidies.

The conclusions of the Sejm deputies' debates indicate that it is necessary to intensify the analysis and control of the size of the subsidies and of the principles on which they are granted so that it is possible to be more effective in inducing the enterprises that receive subsidies to manage better and especially to reduce production costs. The price, tariff, and fee policy should also seek to gradually curb subsidies.

The people's councils ended their 1983 activities with a surplus of over Z64 billion, which was a result of an income of Z49 billion in excess of the plan and of the fact that Z15 billion of the planned budget loans were not utilized. The funds for the communal and housing economy, farming, schools, and overhauls were not used up.

In line with the principles of fiscal-loan policy the banks' basic aim was to gradually effect the fiscal balance of the economy. The bank's loan policy sought to reduce the rate of increases in loans, compared with previous years, to use loans for priority projects, and to stick to the principle that only those enterprises with loan credibility should be granted loans.

The banks increased their influence on economic units by following a policy of tight money and of placing varied conditions on loans for individual branches and enterprises of the economy. As a result, enterprises committed more of their own capital to finance their current and development needs.

In 1983 the share of loans in enterprises' turnover funds decreased from 44.6 percent at the beginning of the year to 40.8 at the end of it. Compared with 1982, the share of the distributable profit in the development fund increased. However, the banks had fewer opportunities to effectively influence the efficiency of investments because of the need to finance central investments with loans and to ensure that the financing of current investments in enterprises continues.

That was the reason why more extensive opportunities to effect changes in the structure of investment with the help of loans were limited. Although the policy of "tight money" resulted in the self-financing of production and investment activity on a larger scale, it was not fully effective because the enterprises' own funds increased considerably.

The increase in the indebtedness on account of loans for the nonsocialized economy increased by Z28 billion in 1983, which was slightly in excess of the plan. As for the indebtedness of households, the increase in loan takers in this area was relatively high, and the plan for loans was exceeded by Z14 billion. This was mainly because young married couples were given in 1983 the loans that they had applied for in 1982 but that could not be given in 1982 because the necessary resources of goods were not available.

The balance sheet of the population's incomes and expenditures showed large deviations from the plan. The population's total incomes exceeded the 1983 plan by 13.5 percent. Wages for labor were decisive in boosting the upsurge of incomes because they increased 25.7 percent compared with 1982 and exceeded the central annual plan by 10.9 percent. The population's incomes from social benefits increased 19.4 percent and all kinds of pensions increased 23.9 percent. The incomes of farmers from farm produce sales also increased over and above the planned targets. The population's cash expenditures exceeded the plan by 11.6 percent.

Higher costs of living because of higher prices on goods and services and, to a great extent, the improved flow of goods were responsible for that development. The increase in the flow of goods to shops amounted to about 7 percent in comparable prices. Despite some improvements, the ratio of money to goods is still creating difficulties, and this problem was tackled during our debates. It was also reflected in the observations submitted by citizen deputies, especially by the Sejm Commission for Domestic Trade, Small Scale Production, and Services, and the Sejm Commission for Industry.

For example, the members of those commissions noted that, contrary to the assumptions of the central annual plan, in 1983 trade was not supplied with the full quotas of refigerators, television sets, pots and pans, and bicycles. The Commission for Industry stated that although the flow of goods produced by light industry did improve, difficulties continued to be experienced in buying some clothing, underwear, bed linen, and hosiery.

The Polish National Bank estimated that the so-called inflation gap in 1983 amounted to about Z90 billion, which was slightly more than predicted, but which was about one-third of the gap in 1982.

The situation I have presented confirms the need to continue the policy of tight money, to improve the flow of goods to shops, and to streamline the ratio between increases in material production and the level of wages and of general incomes of the population.

The Sejm Commission for Socioeconomic Affairs, Health, and Physical Culture estimates that, for example, the deterioration in 1983 of work norms in some enterprises is one of the reasons for the incorrect economic ratios. The commission takes the view that the high overfulfillment of work norms confirms this. The Commission for Industry also takes the view that present activities in streamlining the wage and motivation systems have still not produced the expected results.

The 1983 payment situation was affected by a small increase in exports, in which the share of electroengineering goods was smaller and in which some of the goods were of low quality, and by the continued economic restrictions applied by developed capitalist countries and the difficulties of obtaining credits. Progress in financing our foreign debts was made in 1983.

Our 1983 balance of payments with the socialist countries registered a slight increase in our indebtedness. We were able to finance the adverse balance of payments mainly with the help of Soviet loans.

Because of economic restrictions applied against us by the U.S. Administration and some Western countries in 1983, our economic relations with the capitalist countries continued to be difficult, although our balance of payments with them was positive.

On 4 May 1982 the Sejm passed the law on the Cultural Development Fund, which has helped to increase the production of books and the number of public libraries, to intensify cultural activities among children and youths, to expand the state's fiscal and other assistance to artistic creativeness, and to enlarge funds for the protection and conservation of monuments.

During the deputies' debates and the sessions of the Socioeconomic Council many crucial and constructive views were expressed not only in connection with the evaluation of the 1983 economic situation, but also in connection with future solutions. I propose that we return to that rich material of views and resolutions of the Sejm commissions and government representatives during our work on the 1985 central annual plan and on the 1986-90 draft socioeconomic plan.

The Sejm deputies' debates and the views and proposals submitted by the individual Sejm commissions stressed the government's achievements in consistently lifting the country out of its socioeconomic difficulties, which are the heritage of previous years. The range of the reforms in our social and economic life, aimed at triggering civic initiative and at boosting the effectiveness of economic processes, should be stressed.

On the authority of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances I ask the implementation of the state budget for the period between 1 January and 31 December 1983; the report on the implementation of the loan plan and the balance of the population's incomes and expenditures; the report on the PPR's balance of payments and on the implementation of the plan for foreign payments in 1983; the report on the 1983 implementation of the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan; and the report on the 1983 implementation of the Cultural Development Plan.

On the authority of the Commission for Economic Planning and Finances I have the special honor of asking the honorable house in this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the PPR to give a vote of confidence to the government for the period between 1 January and 31 December 1983.

Hupalowski: NIK Report

AU131420 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jul 84 p 3

["Summary" of speech by Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK), at the 12 July Warsaw Sejm session to discuss the implementation of the 1983 state budget and national socioeconomic plan]

[Text] The 1983 state budget showed a relatively low deficit of Z25.3 billion, which is merely 0.95 percent of the entire budgetary expenditure in 1983 and which means that we have come quite close to balancing the budget. While appreciating and stressing this positive change, we should beware of reaching excessively optimistic conclusions for this reason.

Our budgetary situation is still being adversely affected by the years just gone by. The central budget not only has not had funds in the Polish National Bank since 1980, but is even in debt to this bank, from which loans have been taken to finance the annual deficits. The overall debt incurred by the budget on that account amounts to Z234.2 billion. The NIK takes the view that in the 3d year of economic reform implementation, conditions have become ripe for examining this problem and for eventually switching over to more discipline and economic principles of bank loans for the state budget.

The budget situation is also affected by the considerations of the future because the budget has certain future obligations in the form of specific expenditures. This is so, for example, with the payments of some of the interest on our foreign debts and with the refunds of loans and interest connected with the housing economy. These refunds represent the state's far-reaching assistance for cooperative housing construction.

All that means that the budget situation continues to be complicated. Increased budgetary incomes based on big increases in production and productivity are most desirable, but, taking a realistic view, we cannot now hope for a leap in this regard. That is why the present situation calls for a far-reaching prudence in budgetary expenditures this year and in the coming years.

In 1983 the fiscal accumulation in socialized enterprises increased by another 21 percent or so, which was partially a result of the increased volume of sales, but mostly a result of increased prices. It is unfortunate that the share of accumulation in the value of sales did not increase. On the contrary, this share was even slightly reduced, which is evidence of inadequate improvements in the broadly conceived effectiveness of management in the area of material production.

The gradually improved mechanisms of the economic reform should be the prime factors in improving the effectiveness of economic management. Last year these mechanisms were additionally reinforced by the government special savings program.

Last year we examined the procedures of the ministerial and voivodship programs. Control checks have indicated that many defects were instrumental in lowering the effectiveness of the government savings program even during the initial operations. Still, certain savings were achieved by the national economy in 1983 as a result of the implementation by ministries of many tasks of the government program. Telling results of savings were also registered by about one-fifth of the voivodships.

The present control checks on the implementation of the savings program in enterprises reveal that there are large differences in tasks and their results. For example, the implementation of the savings programs was not proceeding correctly in many enterprises, tasks were not fully implemented, production costs increased for no valid reason, and, what is more, material and energy intensity in production increased and the quality of products decreased.

The fiscal accumulation in some sectors of our economy continues to be adverse, that is, prime costs are higher than the income from the sales of products and services. As a result, some enterprises are unable to be financially self-supporting and require constant budgetary assistance. This phenomenon is quite sizeable. The adverse fiscal accumulation amounted to Z738.7 billion and reduced the favorable accumulation achieved by other enterprises by about 31 percent. The main reason for this is sales of certain goods and services at prices that are lower than justified prime costs and in some cases than procurement prices. This means that adverse fiscal accumulation is a result of the system of prices, tariffs, and fees -- that is, of the policy that for important social and economic reasons maintains official and regulated prices at a level that is not conducive to profitable activities. No wonder the budget has to step in with subsidies.

There are more reasons than just the state policy of prices, tariffs, and fees for the extensive adverse fiscal accumulation and for the too low favorable fiscal accumulation. Fiscal accumulation in socialized enterprises was in many cases influenced by the level of the actual costs of production and sales of goods and services that was too high in relation to justified costs.

That is why bringing prime costs to the level of justified costs and rationalizing the latter as a result of good management is an urgent task for this year and the coming years.

Budgetary subsidies are a result of adverse fiscal accumulation. Last year's subsidies amounted to Z800 billion or to 30 percent of all budgetary expenditure. Their main target was foodstuffs, especially meat, milk, dairy products, and grain products. Passenger traffic and bituminous coal were subsidized by large funds. In the case of coal this was necessary because supply and retail prices were not high enough to cover production costs. The communal and housing economy also swallowed large subsidies.

That is why it is an urgent task to further verify the principles on which budgetary subsidies are granted. This is the task for the economic departments that grant subsidies to enterprises and for the Ministry of Finance, which examines the subsidy plans drawn up by these departments.

Despite the present differences in the level and growth of wages, there exists a considerable dependence between the development of wages in factories and outside them as well as in the area of the budget. The result of this is that wage increases in factories cause, with some delay and to varying degrees, budgetary expenditures on wages, thus triggering a general spiral of wages and prices in the economy and the inflationary emission of printed money.

There is no doubt that increases in the production of goods and services for the population will improve the situation in the shops. However, today it is impossible to produce and import enough goods to ensure that the flow of goods and services is able to balance the almost 26-percent increase in wages in the socialized economy. That is why, in order to ensure balance in the market and to prevent a rapid depreciation of money, it is absolutely necessary to restore the economically justified proportions between increases in productivity and wage increases in factories. We should not delay this until prices become stabilized. We should bear in mind that the defectiveness of those proportions was one of the most crucial reasons for the very poor results of the implementation of the government anti-inflatory program in 1983.

The past year was marked by a slow, albeit consistent process by which shaky economic factors could be stabilized and by which growth stimulators could be consolidated. However, the improved economic-fiscal situation of the state must not obscure the negative features that continue to assert themselves. The improvement in the situation depends on the speed with which those negative features are eliminated or on the extent to which their destructive influence is curbed.

GORYWODA INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD181803 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, July 18 (MTI) -- Manfred Gorywoda, Polish deputy prime minister and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, gave an interview to MTI's Warsaw correspondent Ivan Scipiades on the Polish economic reform.

Manfred Gorywoda stressed that changes in the management and operation of economy, and the search for a more intensive way of development were economic necessities. 'Starting the reform at the turn of 1981-82, we were also motivated by political factors. Our speed of operation was also caused by political considerations. 'After such a short period we must be very cautious about making an assessment of the results. Considering the economic disturbance in 1982, the reform has been actually operating for one and a half years. With regard to the achievements in 1983 and in the first half of 1984, which were also due to changes in the economic mechanism, I am moderately optimistic about this year's prospects. With greater independence and pressed by the desire to survive, companies were able to more quickly adapt themselves to the deteriorated conditions. Under traditional conditions of management this could not have been realized to such extent.

'Of course, there are some unfavourable phenomena,' added Gorywoda. 'We are particularly worried about the inflation-generating effects of our solutions in force which hinders the restoration of balance. This is why we seek to improve the mechanisms and restrict the outflow of money. As known we modified the reform mechanisms in 1983 and 1984. It may happen that further modifications will be made in early 1985. We regard the reform as a dynamic process rather than a single action. Gorywoda added 'We consider it a priority to restore the balance of money and goods. We have balanced the food market, and there is a tendency towards the creation of balance of supply and demand for certain industrial articles.'

On the future Gorywoda said '1982 and the first half of 1983 were dominated by short-term activity. Now we are working on the next five-year plan and even on a ten-year plan and coordinating our plan ideas with the socialist countries. We hold that the integration of the socialist countries is aimed at accelerating economic growth, and more rapid growth is a precondition to the further deepening of international cooperation not only with the socialist countries but also with the developing and the capitalist states.

REGAINING POSITION AS EQUAL PARTNER IN CEMA

AU181248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 84 p 6

[Bogdan Mikolajczyk article: "Horizon 2000"]

[Excerpts] The six countries that set up CEMA in 1949, in addition to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania, included Poland.

The fact that this year is the 35th anniversary of this organization, the culminating event of which was the Moscow summit conference, forces one to recall that Poland has made a significant contribution toward the socialist economic integration of the countries in the fraternal community. And our cooperation with our partners, especially the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union, is an important chapter in the entire 40-year record of People's Poland.

The period of depression is already behind us. Mobilizing our own strength and availing ourselves of the support and aid of the CEMA countries, particularly the Soviet Union, we have restored a growth trend to our economy. This does not mean we have settled all difficulties, but we are slowly moving forward. This is illustrated by the progressing domestic equilibrium and by far better economic relations with the socialist partners. It is worth stressing once again that all this would have been impossible (in such a short period of time!) without the help of and cooperation with our allies and friends.

Our industrial exports to CEMA markets have increased since the period of depression. We are gradually regaining our position as an equal partner. In many spheres, our cooperation has reached the 1979 level. The reorientation process has become a feature of the entire socialist community as an instrument against the effects of Western Economic aggression and as a factor which straightens the economic and scientific-technical bonds joining the CEMA countries.

This is the purpose of Poland's agreement with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia concerning cooperation in completing a few frozen investment projects in Poland, for which our partners have granted credits which will be repaid by part of the finished products coming from the premises in question. A notable achievement in reorientation is the agreement with the USSR concerning the joint construction of a gas pipeline from Kobryn, via Brzesc, to Warsaw, which will permit greater imports of Soviet natural gas, and also a series of cooperation agreements signed with the USSR, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania, the subject of which is the joint production of buses, tractors and agricultural machinery, and electronic equipment (color television tubes), plus many other kinds of machinery, equipment, means of transportation, and automatic installations.

Programs for developing our cooperation with the CEMA partners are very far-reaching. They are based on the high level of turnover achieved last year and envisaged this year, as well as on the considerable mutual support between our economies. As far as the Long-Term Program of Cooperation With the Soviet Union and the joint decisions reached at the Moscow CEMA summit are concerned, priority tasks are:

-- supplies of materials and energy;
-- cooperation concerning modern technology and the mutual transfer thereof;
-- development of agricultural and food complexes until self-sufficiency in food is reached;
-- better use of production potential and an improvement in productivity through coproduction, specialization, and a propagation of the most rational methods of management.

Overcoming its temporary difficulties, Poland is once again becoming an active component of the economic community. Far-reaching plans and programs for multilateral and bilateral cooperation and our participation in earlier agreements involving integration are the strategic goals of Polish economic policy today and tomorrow. They conform to the most vital interests of our country and people.

OLYMPIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LOS ANGELES

AU180853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0759 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/7/1984 -- Romania's sporting delegation the 23rd summer Olympic games (to be held over [words indistinct] for Los Angeles on July 18. The Romanian sportspeople will enter the athletics, boxing, kayak-canoe rowing, rowing, gymnastics, weight-lifting, handball, swimming, wrestling, judo, fencing, and shooting competitions.

The delegation is led by Haralambie Alexa, chairman of the Romanian Olympic Committee, chairman of the National Council of Physical Education and Sports of Romania.

MUBARAK RECEIVES PREMIER DASCALESCU IN CAIRO

AU171901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo AGERPRES 17/7/1984 -- Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received, on Tuesday, July 17, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, who is paying an official visit of friendship to Egypt, as guest of that country's government.

On the occasion, from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the Egyptian president and Mme Suzanne Mubarak were conveyed cordial greetings, as well as best wishes of good health and happiness, of peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly Egyptian people.

Warmly thanking for the message, the president of Egypt asked that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed, from himself and from Mme Mubarak, a cordial salute of friendship as well as best wishes of good health, personal happiness and success, of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

During the talk particular satisfaction was expressed at the relationships of close friendship between the two presidents, at the relations of broad cooperation established between Romania and Egypt, outcome of the accords covenanted and documents signed at top level, which were and are decisive moments in the development of the traditional relations of friendship and many-sided, mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries.

The Romanian prime minister pointed out that President Nicolae Ceausescu attached special importance to deepening and amplifying these relations, to the implementation of the understandings reached consequent to the summit dialogue, being concerned with further conferring on the collaboration between the two countries an ever richer content both in the political and the economic planes, so that the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration may hold an ever more important place in Romani'a soreign relations in general.

On the occasion the will of both countries was expressed to continue the Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue in view of giving an impetus to the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

During the talks the sides asserted the wish to initiate soon measures to provide enhancement of the total volume of trade, speeding up of operations with the cooperation units already in process, identification and signing in of new industrial cooperation ventures in domains of joint interest.

The sides also exchanged opinions on current issues of the international life, regarding promotion of the policy of peace, independence and wide cooperation among nations, halting the arms race and passing on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and good-neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons, foreign bases and troops, solving peacefully, by way of negotiations the conflict between Iran and Iraq, finding a global solution to the Middle East situation and solving the Palestinian people's issue, eradicating underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and full understanding.

ANDREI MEETS WITH UNIDO DIRECTOR 17 JULY

AU171946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/7/1984 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, met on Tuesday, July 17, with Aborrahman Khane, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]. On the occasion, aspects were approached related to Romania's participation in UNIDO's activities, to the intensification of her participation within the organization, as well as questions of the international economic life and of the developing countries in particular.

OPREA, BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV VIEW COOPERATION

AU171014 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources of the Bulgarian People's Republic had a working meeting in Bucharest.

In keeping with the agreements between the party and state leaders of the two countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the sides examined additional actions and measures designed to further ensure economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria in the fields of energy, raw materials resources, and metallurgy.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO LAO PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

AU170851 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Vientiane:

The anniversary of your 75th birthday affords me a pleasant opportunity to convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness and increasingly more important successes in your highly responsible position.

I take this opportunity to express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the LPDR will further develop for the well-being of the Romanian and Lao peoples, and for the cause of peace and socialism.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

OAU GROUP SEEKS SUPPORT FOR LIBERATION STRUGGLE

AU181010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 16 Jul 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG) -- The Organization of African Unity holds that a new strategy is needed for the present conditions of liberation struggle in the south of the continent, Dr Albert Picho Owiny, chairman of the organization's Liberation Committee, stated at the press conference here today (Monday).

Dr Owiny -- who is also Uganda's minister of state for foreign affairs -- said that the new strategy would imply, among other things, stepped up diplomatic efforts at the United Nations and in other international forums for the liberation of Namibia. "In order to move negotiations on Namibia from the present standstill, it may be necessary to call the world organization's Security Council into a special session," he remarked.

Owiny also said that greater diplomatic, political, and material assistance was necessary to Angola and Mozambique in order that they could preserve their firmness and stability in the face of pressure being exerted by South Africa in spite of its recent agreements with those countries. Only with greater friendly assistance will Angola and Mozambique be able to increase their support to liberation movements in southern Africa, the Ugandan minister said.

Owiny is leading a delegation of the OAU Liberation Committee on a visit to Yugoslavia. The committee executive secretary, Brigadier Hashim Mbita, is also in the delegation. It is one of three delegations visiting a number of countries, "friends of Africa," with a view to discussing new diplomatic efforts aimed at increasing the support to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Dr Owiny expressed satisfaction with the talks he had in Belgrade with officials of the Yugoslav Government and sociopolitical organizations. "We assess certain substantive elements of the liberation struggle in this region in the same way," he stressed.

The OAU Liberation Committee delegation was received in separate visits today by Vice-President of the Yugoslav Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic and by representatives of all Yugoslav sociopolitical organizations, who on this occasion confirmed that Yugoslavia, acting in accordance with the principles of nonalignment, will extend support and assistance to the liberation movements.

Received by Dizdarevic

LD171959 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Ugandan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Albert Picho Owiny stressed in Belgrade today, Tuesday, the importance of strengthening international support to the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and of the efforts of the movement of non-aligned countries towards solving open questions facing African countries.

Dr Owiny is heading a delegation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee, in his capacity as committee chairman, on a visit to Yugoslavia.

BANK GOVERNOR ON DEBTS, FOREIGN CURRENCY INCOME

LD181915 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is to request its creditors for its obligations towards them to be regulated at a 3-5 year period instead of annually, in order to gradually free itself from debt accumulation, National Bank of Yugoslavia Governor Rodovan Makic said today, Wednesday.

Makic told Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of Republics and Provinces delegates that interest and other expenditures attached to foreign debts had become an intolerable burden on countries with stronger economies than Yugoslavia's. The session also examined the possibility of Yugoslavia's cooperation with other indebted countries in order to achieve better overall terms for credit and interest rate repayments.

Radovan Makic condemned the developing countries' protectionist measures and called for a more dynamic activation of the Yugoslav economy from a standstill, saying that it must be rendered competent so as to participate on a more equitable basis in the international division of labour. He stressed that a considerable growth in industrial production, an increase of the social product, of exports and imports, and a rise in the living standard of the employed should be achieved by Yugoslavia, in order to create the conditions for regulating the country's external liquidity.

Makic stressed that a gradual reduction of debts will be achieved when the Yugoslav economy produces more high-quality goods for export and when the country is in a position to set aside annually 25 instead of the current 45 percent of its foreign currency income for debt repayments.

According to figures released today, in less than 6 months, Yugoslavia's foreign currency income, has increased by 23 percent, as envisaged, so that all external obligations are regularly settled.

LCY, TRADE UNION LEADERS DISCUSS PRICE RISE

LD182057 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1941 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today, Wednesday, warned that the high inflation growth is unfavourably affecting economic stabilization and called for taking measures against the enterprises which violated agreements on the permitted price rise. It is set out in an LCY Presidency session announcement that critical reactions of the public to the economically unacceptable price rises are justified.

Taking all measures necessary to check the further drop in standard and increase production and income was called for at today's Trade Unions of Yugoslavia leadership session. Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zamljaric assured the trade unions' leadership that price rises will be reconsidered and those which have exceeded the agreed bounds returned. Members of the trade unions' leadership proposed that taxes on the articles of vital importance to the standard be abolished forthwith, price rises in municipal services revoked and other measures for the protection of standard taken.

The inflation rate in Yugoslavia, measured [as received] cost-based price, is currently 51 percent compared to June 1983. Retail prices recorded a 54.3 percent growth over the same period. In the first six months, Yugoslavia recorded a rise in industrial production of over 4 percent and increased exports, especially on the hard-currency markets.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD181928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today with Veselin Djuranovic in the chair. Political and economic trends in Europe and the relevant international position and activity of Yugoslavia were discussed. The assessment was made that the exacerbated bloc relations, mutual rivalry, and deep mistrust existing between the great powers are most directly reflected in Europe, and that this has created a tense situation and many problems and uncertainties in the matter of further development.

In pointing out the dangers which are inherent in such a development and its possible consequences for peace and security in Europe and the world, the Presidency stressed the need for constant efforts and initiatives aimed at overcoming the present situation and opening up the way to negotiations and resolution of problems.

In this connection the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was pointed out. A great contribution to its work is made by the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe. The significance was also pointed out of reviving other negotiating forums and of implementing all initiatives which would lead to a normalization of the exacerbated situation and to finding positive solutions for existing problems as well as strengthening detente, security, and peace.

The SFRY Presidency discussed in particular the consequences of the world economic crisis for trends in Europe, for relations within the economic and integration groupings and the possible influence of these trends on our country.

The greatest attention was paid to relations in the Balkans and the Mediterranean region; in this context the possible influence which broader European and world events, in particular those in the Near and Middle East, have on trends in the Balkans was also borne in mind.

Conclusions were adopted on our country's further activity in developing and strengthening comprehensive and equitable bilateral and multilateral cooperation with all neighboring countries on the principles of good-neighborly relations and respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The session pointed out Yugoslavia's vital interest in having equitable cooperation in Europe further developed and trust along the lines of the Final Act of the CSCE in Helskinki consolidated. To this end the directions and activities of our country were discussed.

The SFRY Presidency stressed that Yugoslavia, as a self-managing, socialist, and nonaligned country, proceeds consistently in its European activity from the well-known principles of the policy of nonalignment and active peaceful coexistence, and that in so doing it is making a contribution to strengthening trust, cooperation, and security in Europe.

It was decided that it is on these foundations -- by bearing in mind the undiminished interest in Europe and the world for our contribution to peace and security -- that our country should continue its activity and develop cooperation with all countries in Europe, that it should also continue to involve itself with other nonaligned and neutral countries of this continent and all other countries and factors of European politics which aim at restoring a healthy international situation and at strengthening peace and security in the world.

The report on the forthcoming official and friendly visit by Thomas Sankara, the head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, was adopted.

The session discussed the report on the current cadre situation at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and at the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. Support was extended to efforts made to strengthen the cadre situation in both Federal Secretariats in order that they might successfully carry out their social obligations and tasks. The Presidency pardoned 18 persons and freed them from serving the remainder of their sentences; 13 persons had the duration of their sentences reduced, while 8 persons had their sentences suspended.

LCY PRESIDIUM ON ECONOMIC POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

LD181354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium session chaired by Ali Sukrija has discussed the most topical questions of the implementation of economic policy tasks this year and of the conclusions of the 9th and 10th LCY Central Committee sessions. The most senior officials of the organs and organizations of the federation took part in the work of the session, which was held as part of the preparations for the SAWPY Federal Conference session.

The announcement says that the Presidium made the assessment that many work collectives, self-management, business, state, and social organs, and other social factors are making great efforts to implement the agreed economic policy tasks and to conduct organized actions to resolve the outstanding economic problems and to raise the quality of economic operations. On this basis positive results have been attained in many areas of our economic life and social reproduction. This line has to be backed up by all economic policy measures and by social action and extended to all the areas of our socioeconomic development.

In view of the fact that the socioeconomic situation is still complex, LC members, organizations and leaderships, our working people, sociopolitical organizations and all socialist subjective forces in all organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities are required continually to fight for the implementation of the established tasks of economic policy. Executive organs of sociopolitical communities bear a great responsibility in precisely this matter. This activity must be intensive during the summer months as well.

The continuity of the struggle for higher productivity, output, income, exports, and external liquidity, for pooling of labor and resources, reducing cost of operations, rational use of social resources, agreed price policy, and our anti-inflation program must be ensured in all work collectives and in all environments.

The Presidium stressed the commitment of the Communists in the assemblies and in other organs of the federation, republics, provinces and municipalities to involve themselves so that all necessary economic measures and changes in our systematic laws can be adopted as soon as possible, as established in the resolution on our socioeconomic development.

At the same time the anticipated decisions and measures to ease the burden on the economy, for financial consolidation of the economy, and of other social subjects, to reduce the credits and excessive indebtedness of the economy, as well as other measures designed to strengthen the material basis of associated labor have to be adopted as well. These activities should create the conditions to insure that the processes of the self-management integration of the economy on the basis of pooling labor and resources and on the basis of joint income can be stimulated and intensified.

The Presidium made the assessment that the gravity of the present economic problems is reflected especially in the high growth of inflation, which has an adverse effect on the implementation of our stabilization program and also gives rise to the justified critical reaction of our working people and citizens, especially with regard to price increases for which there is no justification and which infringe the implementation of the agreed price policy. The orientation of some organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities to resolve their accumulated problems by increasing the prices instead of by doing better work and by creating more economical operations is unacceptable.

The Presidium believes that LCY organizations and leaderships, organizations of associated labor, and sociopolitical communities and organizations must urgently discuss the most topical developments in inflation, prices, and cost of living and lay down specific conclusions relative to direct political action. The presidium stresses that this year the agreed price policy must be implemented resolutely and that most strenous efforts must be made to prevent unjustified price increases from covering up shortcomings and mistakes in the use of social resources. All social factors that exceeded the agreed price levels must restore the prices to the established level. Moreover, concrete economic and other sanctions must be taken against them.

The Presidium believes that the Communists in work organizations and in municipal and city organs should take the initiative for a comprehensive review of the economic and political consequences of price and cost of living rises, especially the increase in the prices of food, rent, and communal services, and see that practical measures are taken, within the ambit of material possibilities, to arrest a fall in real personal income and in the standard of living of the working people on the lower income. Organized social action should ensure a regular supply of consumer goods for the population. In this context a most resolute action should be conducted to curb monopolistic manifestations in the market and the creation of artificial shortages by withdrawing the goods from the market.

LC organizations together with workers, self-management business organs and other subjective forces must work together to settle the economic situation as soon as possible in the organizations that either have uncovered losses or do not discharge their social commitments. This should be done through increased production, exports, enhancement of work discipline, by bringing to account the leading teams and individuals responsible for poor or uneconomical operations, and by appointing cadres who will set up successful business activity.

The Presidium discussed and adopted the program of organizing, encouraging and monitoring the discussion and the activity in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. By organizing this discussion and through a broad mobilization of the LC and of our society, the LC is confirming that it is building and asserting and directly checking its stands and orientations on the basis of the socialist practice of the working class and of all our working people, with the involvement of its entire membership. The discussion and its results will contribute to the further development of our socialist society and will stimulate the consolidation of the leading role of the LCY and of its ideopolitical unity.

It was stressed that, in the activities that have been launched, the weight must be placed on the discussion of the issues brought up by the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and on mobilizing the Communists, the working class and the working people for creative action in one's own environment.

The Presidium released Vlado Janzic from the office of the executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee because he is leaving to take up a new appointment.

FEC ON POLAND VISIT, FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW

AU182027 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14/15 Jul 84 p 9

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session yesterday (chaired by Milka Planinc), the Federal Executive Council [FEC] discussed the report of the president of the FEC on the results of the recent visit to the PPR. It was assessed that this visit was very successful and useful and that it will contribute to the further development of Yugoslav-Polish relations, particularly on the economic plane and in other fields of mutual cooperation.

The FEC adopted a draft law amending and supplementing the law on investments of funds by foreigners in the domestic organizations of associated labor. The proposed amendments envisage that the agreement on investment determines the overall sum of the funds being invested and it also determines the amounts of the funds that the domestic organizations of associated labor and the foreigner invest. The possibility is also foreseen that a bank or another financial organization, which provides funds for financing a joint venture under the conditions and in a way which the contracting sides foresee, can join as a partner in a joint venture.

In addition to the present possibilities of partners to determine the standards of the material costs and the criteria for determining the rate of amortization by new solutions, the possibility is also provided for determining the norms of current work in creating products and services from a joint venture. This regulation does not affect the inalienable rights of workers to independently allocate the funds from income for personal incomes and for communal spending.

The proposed draft law does not limit the relationship between the investment of a foreigner and a domestic organization of associated labor, and it also does not limit the profit of a foreign investor. The regulation with which the domestic organization of associated labor allocates funds from its share of net income for expanding and promoting the material basis of work is a great innovation.

The FEC will submit the draft law amending and supplementing the law on the investments of funds of foreigners in the domestic organizations of associated labor to the SFRY Assembly.

Taxation Policy

The FEC also discussed the current problems in price trends in the first half of the year and assessed that the high increase in prices in the last 2 months is endangering the realization of the agreed economic policy for this year.

A draft accord on taxation policy that was prepared by an interrepublican-provincial working group was also discussed and was submitted to the SFRY Assembly and to the assemblies of the republics and provinces for discussion.

Substitution of Imports

The council also discussed the possibilities for finding substitutes for the imports of important raw materials, producer goods, products, and equipment.

It was assessed that substitutions of imports and an increase of exports of domestic production are an important factor for realizing the strategy of technological development and that the orientation toward a greater and better utilization of one's own opportunities contributes to a more rapid development of the economy and to increasing exports and competitiveness on the world market.

The FEC also adopted a decision allowing SFRY citizens and foreigners to move onto the Brioni Islands. The council appointed new members of the Federal Economic Council. Dr Ljubomir Bakic, professor of the Sarajevo Law Department, was appointed president of the Federal Economic Council. The council paid tribute to the past members and president of the Federal Economic Council.

YPA ELECTIONS SHOW UNITY, CRITICAL VIEWS

AU181926 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2348, 12 Jul 94 p 1

[Br. Miletic article: "At the Conclusion of the Elections in the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army: Critical Views and Full Unity"]

[Excerpts] It is known that great undertakings demand thorough and deep analyses in order that an assessment can be made as to their success and how they are carried out. The elections that have just been completed in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] are one of the greatest tasks and are among the most important political actions of the YPA party organizations between the two congresses.

Although they did not take a long time -- the basic LC organizations elected their working bodies in April and May, and the LC conferences in regiments, brigades, and larger units expressed their confidence in the new leaderships in the course of June -- the elections made a strong imprint on the overall political life of Army Personnel in this year that is in many respects significant in our social development.

The socioeconomic and political moment in which the elections were carried out on the whole increased the interest with which the public followed every action of the leading ideopolitical force in society. The great efforts of the workers class, and of all other strata of society with it, to stabilize the country and to make the country emerge from the difficulties through which it has been passing for several years fail to yield expected results. The party is reexamining its ability and is announcing reversals in its work in solving social problems, and the internal and external enemies, assessing that the time has come that they can gain something, are rearing their heads more and more frequently, making use of well-tested, as well as new, more perfidious methods of action.

Considering that the Army is an integral part of society, and the Communists in it are part of the unified LCY, it is natural that such trends were the subject of discussion at the election meetings. The public, both in the Army and at large, expected to hear how the LC membership in the YPA looks at all this, knowing that it always critically looked at itself as well as at everything that occurs around it, in the society and in the currents of the world, military-political, and general situation.

The election meetings confirmed once again that the Communists in the Army are extremely sensitive to everything that happens around them.

Feeling the pulse of the contemporary events, they perceived their basic tasks, sharply denouncing the negative phenomena discussed at the recent sessions of the LCY Central Committee and supporting the struggle against action disunity in the party, against lack of responsibility in the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and particularly against the bearers of nationalist, anarcholiberal, and other currents and forms of hostile activities.

They denounced various "theories" that could be heard recently here and there and that are directed against the Army, its role, prestige, and place it has in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. All this indicates the need for an even greater offensive spirit of the LCY, resolution, and pugnacity, so that the positions from the program and the latest congresses of the LCY be consistently implemented.

The reports that flowed in these 3 months to the Presidium of the LC Committee in the YPA (the election meetings in basic and other organizations were attended by some 50 members of the highest party forum in the Army, and the committees in the Army regions and below "covered" every meeting) illustrate the great level of unity with which the Communists in the Army discussed the current political situation and their tasks in the coming period.

GASI, BORKOVIC ADDRESS KOSOVO JOINT CHAMBERS

LD161444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today, at their last session before the summer recess, delegates in the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo adopted several important resolutions and regulations and discussed a number of reports and information that has been submitted.

The joint session of all three chambers started with the delegates adopting an amendment to the Kosovo Constitution which will make it constitutionally possible for the Pristina Municipality to be territorially reorganized and to develop, at a later stage, into a city community. At the same time a constitutional law was adopted which will facilitate the implementation of this amendment and bring all other regulations and acts into line with it.

The delegates then adopted the report on the work of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the past 2-year period. In submitting the report on this, Nebi Gasi, president of the provincial presidency, stressed that the Kosovo Presidency by its intensive activity, has made a significant contribution to the efforts as a whole aimed at stabilizing the political security situation, strengthening legality and constitutionality, protecting the rights and freedoms of the working peoples and citizens, strengthening consciousness about brotherhood, unity, socialist fellowship, and equality; and further deepening self-management and the province's economic development as a whole.

Gasi noted that in the province in the 2-year period, despite numerous objective difficulties and subjective weaknesses, notable results have been achieved in further developing self-management, socialist democracy, and the decisive role of the working class in the province's development as a whole; and in further consolidating the equality of nations and nationalities, developing and affirming the independent and nonaligned policy and consolidating the country's defense capabilities. Considerable results have been achieved in the sphere of all-people's defense, and social self-protection, as well as in safeguarding the achievements of the revolution, in the struggle against exponents of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other nationalisms and against antisocialist and antiself-managing phenomena.

Considerable results have also been achieved in preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and, in general, in creating favorable conditions for a more peaceful and secure life for citizens of all nationalities. These successes have been achieved through the maximum involvement of subjective forces.

Dealing with the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Nebi Gasi stressed that to halt it calls for consistent and energetic work to create a climate of mutual trust, taking and implementing measures which will create a genuine atmosphere of free and secure life, clear prospects of free, comprehensive, and equitable development and affirmation of nations and nationalities, which would encourage the uncompromising struggle against Albanian nationalists and all other enemies.

Speaking in conclusion about relations with neighbors, Gasi stressed that we have good relations with nearly all of them except Albania, whose leadership crudely interferes in our internal affairs. It should be clear to the Albanian leadership that good-neighborly relations, which it often professes, can be built only by fully respecting the well-known principles of the United Nations and of the Helsinki document. Nebi Gasi, president of the Kosovo Presidency, continued: This leadership should at long last, give up its megalomaniac plans and start to normalize, in a realistic and constructive way, its relations with our country, because this is in the mutual interest of the two countries and of peace in this part of the world.

The report on the economic trends evoked the delegates' particular interest. In acquainting the delegates with this, Nedeluko Borkovic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, pointed out that these trends are quite unfavorable and that should they continue, the province's economic development will face the prospect of further lagging behind the country's average. The best illusion of the bad economic situation in Kosovo is the information that in 5 months industrial production has fallen by 4.3 percent compared with the same period last year or by 11.3 percent compared with the level laid down by the resolution. Though we are ready, Borkovic stressed, to justify most of the cases with objective difficulties, this lagging must be given its right name and that is that in the majority of organizations of associated labor there are an exceptionally high number of subjective weaknesses. How else can one "justify" the shortfalls by the most significant branches of industry at a time when the entire country is making efforts to implement the policy of the province's speedier development.

While, for instance, production in the power industry is 14.5 percent less compared with the same period last year, coal production has dropped by as much as 24.6 percent, the production of ferrous metallurgy by 26.4 percent and of nonferrous metals by 17 percent. The shortfalls in so-called primary industries have not caused the unfavorable trends alone. Delays in commissioning new projects, which were supposed to begin operation this year also influence the fall in production. Of the 36 planned factories, only 8 have been put into operation and these only partially, while the commissioning of the rest has been postponed to the end of the year or next year.

Somewhat better results have been achieved in exports, but they, too, have began to melt away in the past 2 months because of low production.

The economic situation in Kosovo is also weighed down by losses which have not yet been made good, amounting to about 4.5 billion dinars. Furthermore, there is illiquidity and the law restricting personal income will affect over half of the employed in the province.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CC DISCUSSES PARTY ROLE

LD161714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee discussed at its session in Sarajevo today the implementation of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY and the promotion of the work methods of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee. This was the beginning of the debate which will be held on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session in all party organizations until the end of the year. Introductory remarks at the session were made by Ivan Cvitkovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee. He stressed that along with a higher degree of ideological and action unity of the LC, the debate is expected to contribute to a firmer link between leaders and members, to greater efforts to prevent and unmask antisocialist and antiself-managing phenomena, to a more efficient resolution of tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and to the further development of self-managing social relations.

Ivan Cvitkovic stressed that a critical analysis of the methods and contents of work by basic organizations should expose the causes and consequences of the slow development of socialist self-management, in particular of self-managing socioeconomic relations in the basic, work, and composite organizations of associated labor. It is also necessary to discuss and assess more comprehensively the work of delegates and delegations in self-management organs and institutions of the political system, particularly in delegate assemblies, and to discuss and assess the delegates responsibility to carry out their duties, implementation of individual self-managing interests of the working people and their organizations, and the process of self-managing agreement-reaching and negotiations.

The assessment of the work and activity of every LC member should point out the reasons for the passive attitude of a large number of LC members toward accepting and implementing the agreed on attitudes and agreements. This is also an opportunity for the basic LC organizations to rid themselves more quickly of ideologies unacceptable to the LC, of those who come into conflict with the program goals, policy, and statutes of the LCY, and of wavering and corrupt members, opportunists, careerists and others.

Both the introductory report and the meaningful debate at the session stressed that the proposed conclusions bind the basic organizations to assess the degree of ideopolitical, organizational, and action ability of the membership and to examine their own responsibility to raise the ideotheoretical level of Communists. Taking part in the debate, Rahmija Kadenic said that the LC faces the serious and difficult task of making a thorough analysis and reexamination of its own practice, and that the struggle against bureaucratization is of crucial significance in this context. This struggle, in Kadenic's view, does not consist in making a hullabaloo about it, in demagogical criticisms of the role of a socialist state, or in hiding the fact that bureaucratism already exists, but in having the conscious socialist forces fight persistently and constantly to repel all remnants of class society and thus also bureaucratic elements of the social organism.

Mato Andric, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, said in the debate: Above all I would like to recall the significance of the fact that we are holding this debate in conditions when public references to a social crisis are becoming increasingly pronounced, without a sufficient definition of what this crisis consists.

There is the feeling that proofs provided are not convincing enough about the first stage of the long-term program being implemented on time and consistently, about measures as a whole being late, and that what is being offered is not accompanied by the kind of action called for by the size of the task. There are various views about our unity, strength, orientation, and action. This could bring about various types of wavering, deliberation, and quandary; it could also encourage forces which would like to offer both a different platform and a different LC, which would like to advocate the LC's orientation toward activity from positions of authority or toward liberalization which would mean endless discussions producing attitudes binding no one.

To implement ideological and action unity, Mato Andric went on, it is of crucial significance how we examine and assess the current ideological and political issues we face. I feel that in the LCY we have not yet grasped the true dimension of the character of the destructive activity from the so-called anarcholiberalist positions or the phenomena and tendencies directed at de-Titoization of the system. Such tendencies are evident and we must adopt a clearer attitude toward them in order to make the front of our struggle more efficient, because the destructive forces proceed from the conviction that if they manage to achieve a breakthrough in this sphere they are unfolding better conditions for all the forms of counterrevolutionary activity. To oppose such tendencies represents a priority task.

No movement has ever succeeded without firm unity, Mato Andric, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, stressed at the end of his speech, but the weakening and dispersion of a movement has always begun with the corrosion of mutual trust and thus with other means of wrecking unity. We shall achieve the best result if our entire activity from now on contributes to the consolidation of the ideological and action unity of the LC as the greatest guarantee of our further successes.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR HORSES USED AT EXERCISE

AU171112 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 84 p 11

[R.B. report]

[Excerpts] Sreten Kolovic's unit performed a big task recently at a several-day tactical exercise. What is involved is a mobile encampment under the assumption that the units are on a temporarily occupied territory with "combat" activities.

Rifle detachments, units of rocket launchers, mortars, and machine gun units took part in the tactical exercises during the whole day. Detachments in attack, defense, ambush, carried out combat against airborne assault, and moved in a rush attack against fortified objects. Most exercises were carried out under conditions of using nuclear and chemical weapons. Contaminated terrain was crossed with the help of pack horses, which carried heavier loads and ammunition. And for the first time, we could see special protective equipment on the horses as well.

[Report is accompanied by a photograph showing a soldier wearing an ordinary uniform, gauntlets, a gas mask, and a forage cap. He is holding a horse with a gas mask.]